THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 111

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HISPANIOLA AN EXAMPLE IN CONTRAST

Dominican Republic and Haiti Have Political Bond in Common

DIVERGENCE SHOWN IN CULTURAL LIFE

Both Countries Now Feel Economic Influence of United States

By HARRY W. FRANTZ

United Press Staff Correspondent

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Republic of Haiti—Ancient streams of French and Spanish culture, converging in the island of Hispaniola where Columbus set foot four centuries ago, still cause strange contrasts in the neighboring Republic of Haiti and Dominican Republic.

With capital cities less than two hours apart by airline, Port-Au-Prince and Santo Domingo are a world apart in culture and national tradition, yet find a common bond of sympathy in their political problem of the last two decades—the adjustment of their respective political relationships with the United States of America.

Simultaneously the old cultural streams, sharply divided since Spain ceded Haiti to France in 1697, now find a new and common element in the flow of ideas from North America, which raises difficult but apparently not insoluble problems of social and political adaptation.

Common problems beget understanding, and in recent years Haiti and the Dominican Republic have reached agreement on a long-controverted boundary line. Visits between officials, and recently between groups of students, reflect a strong drift toward amity and an awakened interest in closer general relations.

Meanwhile both countries have experienced the presence of United States' governmental experts, while the presence of "high-pressure" American salesmen in all lines also serves as a challenge to each country to vitalize its respective national tradition and to expedite national economic progress.

Dominicans Are Spanish

Occupying the same island, now only one day by airplane from Miami, Haiti has an estimated population approaching 2,500,000, on an area of 10,200 miles, while the Dominican Republic with about 1,200,000 people occupies 19,300 square miles.

The cultural and social structure of the Dominican Republic is erected upon the Spanish foundation; in its cities are splendid architectural remains of the Spanish colonial régime, the most eloquent being the cathedral at Santo Domingo, of which the foundation was laid early in the sixteenth century, the general style being that of the Romanesque Basilica.

The language of the Dominican Republic is Spanish; its music is pre-

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C.&O. and Hocking Valley Merger Is Approved by I.C.C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Authorization for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to acquire control of the 320-mile line of the Hocking Valley Railroad in Ohio was given April 7 by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Chesapeake & Ohio was also permitted to issue $24,748,875 of common capital stock for the purpose of acquiring the Hocking Valley, and authorization also was given for the Chesapeake & Ohio to assume obligations for certain indebtedness of the line it will acquire. The exchange would be made on a basis of 2¼ shares of Hocking Valley stock for one share of Chesapeake & Ohio stock.

Joseph B. Eastman, dissenting commissioner, said the proposed acquisition of control is obviously the consolidation of the properties under one management.

The C. & O. simultaneously informed the commission that it was withdrawing its plan for the consolidation of 11 eastern carriers submitted last February. A letter from Herbert Fitzpatrick, general counsel of the railway, to Charles D. Mahaffie, finance director of the commission, said the C. & O. would shortly present a new proposal nearer in accordance with the consolidation program issued in December by the commission.

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Merger of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company and the C. & O. was approved by stockholders and officials of the Hocking Valley here on Nov. 29, 1929. Under the merger plans the identity of the Hocking Valley was lost. Its lines will be used to give the Chesapeake & Ohio a through route from tidewater to the Great Lakes.

Stockholders and officials of the C. & O. gave their approval to the merger plans at a meeting in Richmond, Va., on Dec. 3.

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Doors of English Prisons at 2s. 6d.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A HEAP of bricks and stones and a number of iron doors which once shut off prisoners from the world are all that remain of the former Northampton Gaol, which, together with other prisons in Britain, has been demolished. The doors are being offered for sale at 2s. 6d. each.

It is also reported that Holloway Prison will be in the hands of the housebreakers before long. This old gaol, which was erected in 1850, was famous as the temporary home of those suffragettes who refused to pay the fines inflicted upon them for window smashing and other forms of disorder.

Big Gas Well Blows in Near Tamed Gusher

Gasser Spurts Estimated 75,000,000 Cubic Feet Daily Into the Air

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A gas well, estimated to be producing at a rate of 75,000,000 cubic feet a day, blew in at the edge of the city, April 7, less than 24 hours after the wild No. 1 Mary Sudik gusher, several miles to the south, had been brought under control.

Tools were thrown away when the gasser came in and the well was spurting a big column of highly inflammable gas into the air. No immediate steps were taken to stop the flow.

The well, owned by the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which also owns the Mary Sudik, is located a mile east of the edge of Capitol Hill, a suburb, and lies across a paved street bordering on Trosper Park.

No. 1 Mary Sudik, outlaw gusher of the South Oklahoma City oil field, was placed under control April 6 after 11 days of liberty. During that time the gusher showered the countryside for miles around with an estimated daily average of 48,000 barrels of petroleum. If it remains under control, plows will start turning under the oil-soaked terrain. Once the oil has been covered up or drained off, all of the 147 active operations in the field will be resumed.

A double die nipple, secured above a series of fittings that included two mastergates, was the mechanism that finally halted the towering column of oil which was backed by a daily flow of some 200,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Twice previously the "Wild Mary" had circumvented less intricate stoppers fitted to the top of the giant's casing.

The double die was screwed into four inches of casing threads. Then it self-cut two additional threads for security. A clever ball-shaped contrivance, called a fantail, was used to affix the double die to the casing. The fantail was placed over the well, and the "Wild Mary's" pressure, playing through jets in the contrivance, aided in lowering the cap through the blast.

In all probability the "Wild Mary" will be "mudded in" to kill part of the tremendous pressure. Tom Vaughn, district oil conservation engineer, who aided the tired workers in the subjection of the runaway, said he believed that the well would be so handled before any attempt would be made at regulated production.

Tremendously powerful pumps would be necessary to execute this plan. The pumps would force mud to the bottom of the well, more than a mile below the surface of the ground. Continued pumping would fill the entire cavity.

The mud would be allowed to remain in the hole for several days, long enough to seal many of the strictures far beneath the steel tower.

Then the well would be cleaned out, and the mud filling in the main channel would be brought to the surface, and a more moderate oil production would be started.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BARRIER TO AFFECT U. S.

Restriction Follows Action Here—Other Protests Are Foreseen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While a congressional conference committee is at work patching up House and Senate differences in tariff bill rates, which, regardless of which chamber prevails, will in its entirety constitute the highest tariff barrier in the history of the country, information reached the capital that one of America's leading customers is following suit and has put into force sweeping import restrictions.

According to the Department of Commerce, Australia, which buys over $150,000,000 worth of American goods each year, has resorted to tariff limitations of its own, with the most drastic duties in the history of the Commonwealth. The new restrictions, it is stated, are not directed particularly at the United States, and are not labeled as retaliation. The imposts apply to all countries alike.

It is pointed out, however, as the United States is one of the two leading sellers in Australia, and is increasingly so at the expense of Great Britain, it is inevitable that American trade will be the chief loser.

So important does the Department of Commerce consider the Australian tariff action that it directed E. C. Squire, American trade commissioner at Sydney, to send the entire list of new Australian duties to Washington and upon their receipt made them public for the purpose of calling them to the attention of the tariff conferees.

Business and diplomatic executives of the Government are frankly concerned over the possibility that the Australian action is but the beginning of similar measures on the part of other countries, particularly France, Germany, Spain, Italy and others who protested the high rates of the new tariff bill.

While Australia is the first country actually to institute tariff restrictions, similar moves have begun in other countries, notably France where official remonstrance at the high American duties has been coupled in some instances with public demonstrations of protest.

Three measures constitute Australia's new import restrictions, according to Mr. Squires's report. One group of commodities may be imported into Australia only with the written consent of the Minister of Foreign Trade and Customs; importations of another group are restricted to 50 per cent of the volume of imports of the 12-month period previous to March 31, 1930. Still a third group is now subject to a 50 per cent increase in the present import duties.

The following goods are among the more important of those which will be

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Plane With Tow Reach New York From San Diego

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Frank M. Hawks, holder of the east and west transcontinental speed records, enjoys the added distinction of being the first aviator to pilot a glider from coast to coast.

Arriving on schedule, he set his small red motorless plane, Eaglet, down in Van Cortlandt Park at 4 p. m., April 6, to complete a flight from San Diego, Calif. Towed at the end of a 500-foot cable behind a power plane, he made the transcontinental trip in six and one-half days with 36 hours of actual flying time.

When the glider and its towing plane, piloted throughout the flight by J. D. Jernigin, arrived over the park, Captain Hawks cut loose and the tow plane soared away toward the municipal airport at Newark, N. J.

During the flight stops were made at night at Tucson, Ariz., Sweetwater, Tex., Tulsa, Okla., East St. Louis, Ill., Columbus, O., and Buffalo. Noon stops were made each day.

New Cheap Sugar Is Made Possible From Straw and Cottonseed Hulls

ATLANTA (AP)—Strawstacks and cottonseed are full of a new sugar, the secret of which was given to the seventy-ninth meeting of the American Chemical Society, here, April 7.

The formula for making it at about 5 cents a pound, a gift by the United States Government to industry, was presented by Dr. W. T. Schreiber of the Bureau of Standards. It opens one of nature's greatest storehouses, hitherto untouched by man because the sugar formerly cost $100 a pound.

The sweet is xylose—pronounced zilos; trees and many kinds of plants abound with it. The chemists were informed that xylose is probably the third most widely distributed organic compound in nature.

Little is yet known of its food values. Possibly persons with a sweet tooth may eat all they wish, for preliminary experiments indicate that it is not assimilated but passes through the digestive system without apparent effect. A statement from the news service of the society calls it a "non-fattening" sugar.

Even if food uses prove small, xylose is an important commercial discovery. Dr. Schreiber calls it "a product whose potentialities are still to be fathomed," from a vast annual supply of a very cheap raw material. It has been sought by industry for acid making, and in some cases considered so useful that a price of 50 cents a pound was rated as economical.

Xylose was discovered in 1886 when it was made from trees. In 1899 it was made from oat straw. The Bureau of Standards formula makes it of cotton seed hull bran. Dr. Schreiber says the United States can produce between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons of this bran a year, now nearly all a waste product.

Investigation began two years ago under an Act of Congress. Co-operating, were Theodore Swann, president of the Swann Corporation of Birmingham who built and equipped an experimental station at Anniston, Ala., the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and the University of Alabama.

The bran is washed with hot water under pressure, and treated with diluted sulphuric acid and lime, and finally whirled in a centrifugal. About half of it goes into sugar. The remaining bran is still useful, producing cellulose for clothing, carbon, gums and potash salts.

A meat substitute made from cotton seed was described by David Wesson of Montclair, N. J.

"It is a sweet almost tasteless flour-like body," he said, "which will keep as well as wheat flour. It carries 50 to 60 per cent protein, or two and one-half to three times as much as is found in meat and available for human food. When properly prepared it is palatable and nutritious. It not only can be eaten but has been eaten by many people."

Swiss Back Temperance Move by Heavy Vote for Tax Rise

Majority Given in 17 Out of 22 Cantons for Strict Control of Distilled Alcohol—Newspapers Support Campaign—Posters Used Effectively

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Swiss people have accepted by a large majority the new law for control of the manufacture, sale, and importation of distilled alcohol, with imposition of heavy taxation, and the Journal de Geneve hails this result as a magnificent victory for the cause of temperance. The total vote cast for the law was 488,076 to 314,720 against it, with about 80 per cent of the electorate going to the polls.

The biggest majorities in favor of the law were in Zurich, 88,000 to 35,000; Berne, 80,000 to 58,000; Fribourg, 20,000 to 10,000; Basel City, 15,000 to 5000; Geneva, 18,000 to 5000; Neuchatel, 19,000 to 6000. These totals are given in round figures.

Appenzell and Lucerne, with its three small neighboring cantons of Schwyz, Unter Walden and Zug, were the only cantons to reject the law which was thus carried by 17 cantons to 5. This result shows that temperance reforms are making great headway in Switzerland. In the present instance, an intensive campaign was carried out under the leadership of Jean Musy, President of the Swiss Confederation, numerous meetings being held all over Switzerland. A majority of Swiss newspapers energetically supported the campaign.

Extensive use was also made of pictorial posters, appealing not only to the good sense of the Swiss but also to their national pride. What posters particularly "rubbed in" was the fact that Switzerland held a most invidious position as regards the consumption of alcohol and that its taxation of distilled spirits was quite insignificant, less than 1 per cent of the total revenue of Switzerland being derived from that course.

As money from increased taxation on schnapps in Switzerland is to be devoted to old-age pensions and would have to be found from other sources if the new law had not been accepted, comparison of revenues in other countries made a marked appeal to the electorate. But above all it was moral appeal which impressed the public, for disastrous effects of drinking spirits upon human welfare were brought home by most convincing statistics and striking pictures.

WOMEN GAIN EQUALITY STEP AT LAW PARLEY

Question Up to Nations—Though Proposed Convention Keeps Sex Distinctions

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The possibility of nations introducing into their laws the basis of equality of sexes in matters of nationality, especially as affecting the interests of children, and providing that the nationality of the wife should not be affected without her consent, is raised in a recommendation adopted at the codification of world law conference here that the governments be asked to study the question.

Meanwhile a number of messages have been received from United States senators stating that they will vote against ratification of any convention on nationality adopted at The Hague which maintains distinctions based on sex. Nevertheless Articles 9-12 of the proposed convention, which retain sex inequalities, went through by a large majority.

Miguel Cruchaga, Chilean delegate, spoke warmly for "absolute equality of both sexes in matters of nationality, which for many years has been an integral part of Chilean law."

Miss Doris Stevens of the Inter-American Commision of Women, issued a statement declaring: "The old patriarchal system of giving women what they do not want triumphed in the first world conference for codification of international law today. The nations of the world assembled have started on the road toward one code of international law for women and another code for men. This is intolerable for women."

Another side of the case was put by David Hunter Miller, chief American delegate to the conference. "One should not be disappointed because one cannot have all," he said. "This is a start. It is true that a recommendation on sex equality is not being incorporated in the convention which the conference is drawing up. But it is the expression of a desire that is asserting itself with growing emphasis. One cannot measure real results by the final results of this conference, as there is enormous intangible value in the fact that over 40 nations have come together to exchange views.

"In order to solve the question, you must know all difficulties," he said, "and that is a very important feature of the results of this conference." As regards other matters before the conference it appears unlikely that an agreement can be reached on the limits of territorial waters and the point is likely to be left over for future debate.

The committee on responsibility of states adopted a resolution affirming the desirability of disputes of all kinds being submitted to judicial or arbitral settlement.

France to Consider Woman Judiciary

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Women may eventually be admitted to the bench in France but this innovation will not be effected as an incidental detail to the current reorganization of the judiciary. The amendment which advocated admission of women to magistrates' positions with a view to relieving the present shortage of candidates for these posts has been detached from the judiciary bill by a vote of 378 against 200 in the Chamber of Deputies. The proposal may be revised as a separate bill.

The amendment's supporters asked why, if women can be lawyers and professors of law, they should not be judges? Raoul Peret, Minister of Justice, declared it was impossible to give women access to the bench without first examining their political status as a whole. The question, he declared, was intimately connected with that of the right to vote.

UNITED STATES URGED TO LEAD IN PEACE MOVE

Institute Speaker Declares Further Anti-War Pacts Are Needed

"The United States should take the lead in breaking the 'circle of fear at London' by setting up civil instruments which would lead nations to confer before they resort to force," declared Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, before the Institute of Peace at the Twentieth Century Club, April 7, under auspices of the Boston section of the Council of Jewish Women.

Mr. Kellogg said that the United States should act to "supplement the Kellogg-Briand declaration of pacific purposes with further pacts for the implementation of peace, after the same fashion it acts in relation to Canada, by permitting their boundary to remain unfortified and setting up the International Joint Commission."

That commission Mr. Kellogg characterized as "an agency of a new world; the contribution to the statesmanship of international relations, not of military men, but of lawyers, and more especially of engineers." Similar machinery, he feels, would be effective in the attainment of peace.

Dr. Rupert Emerson of the Harvard University department of government expressed the opinion that Great Britain is in Palestine to stay. Its primary object in Palestine, he said, is the retention of control as a link in its imperial chain of defense, and, therefore, its support of Jewish nationalist claims will be qualified by that consideration. In the light of recent events, he continued, the present interpretation of the Balfour note is "a national home for the Jews to be found in Palestine," rather than "Palestine, a Jewish commonwealth."

Philip Ireland, formerly a member of the faculty of the American University at Beirut, substantiated Dr. Emerson's opinion and predicted that the future would see a reinterpretation of the Balfour note which would make clear the impossibility of Palestine coming under Jewish political control so long as the Jews remain in the minority, as they are likely to do for many years to come.

MITCHELL BELIEVES WET INQUIRY FUTILE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While holding that the making of the decision must rest upon it, William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, told the Senate Judiciary Committee April 7 that he saw no reason for a senatorial inquiry into prohibition enforcement.

Such action at this time, when the Administration is engaged in reorganizing this field, must necessarily be disruptive, Mr. Mitchell declared, pointing out that the personnel, instead of concentrating on enforcement, would be confused with the inquiry.

Mr. Mitchell informed the committee that there has been a considerable improvement in enforcement operation; so much so as to make it urgently desirable that federal prison facilities be enlarged. He recommended the enactment of legislation for this purpose.

WOMEN FILL OFFICES IN ARKANSAS TOWN

YELLVILLE, Ark. (AP)—The city government of Yellville, small mountain town of north Arkansas, will pass into feminine hands the coming year.

An all-woman ticket has been elected without opposition and indications are the appointive offices, even to that of town marshal, will be filled by women.

S. AMERICA AIR LINES LINKED

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The final link in the air mail and passenger service from Bahia Blanca to the southernmost tip of South America was unofficially inaugurated April 4 when a French aeropostal plane took off from Bahia Blanca for Rio Gallegos, on the edge of the Straits of Magellan.

GANDHI BREAKS INDIA'S SALT LAW WITHOUT ARREST

Anticlimax to Crusade Seen by London Newspapers—Viceroy Starts Tour

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Gandhi and his followers have begun the active portion of their campaign against British rule in India by ceremoniously breaking the salt law, but the reaction has been so small among the Indian masses generally that the Delhi Government, while arresting a number of minor agitators including the Mahatma's son, has felt itself strong enough to leave the head of the movement at liberty.

Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, who had postponed his usual spring tour of inspection in order to deal with any developments, left Delhi April 6 for the remote northwest frontier and "anticlimax" is written large in newspaper headings in London.

The Daily Herald, government organ, defending the passive attitude adopted, compares Gandhi's movement to his nationalism and makes a plea for "patience and understanding" as "the only keys to unlock the gates which bar the way to solution of Indian problems."

Opinion in Anglo-Indian circles here, on the other hand, is strong that very grave risks have been taken. This view is not confined to the Conservatives; even the Daily News, left wing Liberal organ, says "the boycott resolutions of the Bombay cloth merchants and minor riots on the railway are indications that patience may be overextended. The primal duty of the Indian Government is to maintain order and all history goes to show that subsequent difficulties in that direction are almost always due to early weakness."

The Government of India's salt monopoly is imposed for revenue purposes. Licensed suppliers under it pay to the Government a tax of approximately one farthing per pound.

It is associated with a system under which the Government of India manufactures salt itself to an extent of some 2,000,000 tons per annum, the object being to insure that the consumer shall have an adequate supply at a price all told of roughly ½d. per pound.

The salt monopoly is defended as an easily raised source of revenue beneficial upon the whole in that it has been the means of bringing into existence an arrangement which results in an abundant supply of a prime necessary of first class quality at a very low price.

Labor Inquiry in India

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—John Henry Whitley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, who has been engaged since last September upon an extended investigation in India into labor conditions in that country, has now returned to England. The commission over which he presides is still at work. Its object is to ascertain to what extent it is feasible to attempt a leveling up of conditions in the East to those obtaining in factories in Europe.

British Farmers Demand Grain Price Guarantee

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Declaring that the critical state of the farming situation in England calls for the sinking of all party differences and demanding that the Government assure farmers a remunerative price for cereals, 10,000 farmers, landowners and agricultural laborers assembled at Salisbury on April 5 in an impressive mass meeting. A resolution passed expressed concern at the increase of unemployment among agricultural workers and the amount of land going out of cultivation.

George Dallas, chairman of the labor agriculture group in the House of Commons, declared that every country with an exportable surplus of agricultural produce sent it into Britain at prices in some cases not only below British production cost, but below the cost of production in the exporting country.

"We cannot afford to continue paying from £500,000,000 to £700,000,000 a year on imported foodstuffs, because we have not sufficient trade going out to pay for the incoming food."

Russia to Compete for Tourist Trade

By the Associated Press

Moscow

SOVIET Russia intends this year to compete with other European countries for American tourist traffic, and as its first move will abolish the $22 incoming visa fee for those who travel under the auspices of the official Soviet tourist bureau.

The Government has made provisions to receive some 15,000 tourists this summer, and they are expected to spend something like $10,000,000 on travel and purchases.

Anglo-Italian Efforts Made to Reach Unity

Naval Experts in London Discussing the Form of Japanese Reservations

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—While the naval conference awaits the return of Aristide Briand from Paris with the reply of the Tardieu government to the political formula worked out between France and Great Britain, Hugh Gibson, chief American "career" diplomatist, in a significant address radiocast to the United States and Canada, summarized the already great achievements of the conference.

The other delegations in London have read with interest Mr. Gibson's analysis of the conference's work and it constitutes the chief topic of admiring comment in conference circles.

During the last week, an agreement was completed, Mr. Gibson says, far transcending in its constructive achievement anything which observers at Washington and Geneva conferences could have reasonably expected. As a result of months of patient and friendly negotiations, nine battleships are to be scrapped from the fleets of the three great powers without replacement. Under this agreement a battleship fleet equal to the third battleship navy in the world is to disappear from the seas. Nor is this all, for 26 battleships which under the terms of the Washington treaty the United States, Great Britain and Japan were committed to build before 1936 will never be laid down.

Other Categories Are Lower

In all the other categories the levels are set far lower than was contemplated at Geneva in 1927. Nor does this notable reduction end the achievements of the conference which are already secured. An agreement exists between the three powers providing every country with a definite knowledge of the plans of the others and that sense of security which flows from such knowledge. A fixed relationship, Mr. Gibson emphasizes, produces good will.

Thus far Mr. Gibson concludes that the London work is complete and that only the drafting remains. Even greater results may come, he indicates, if a five-power agreement is possible. The political considerations now perplexing Great Britain, France and Italy grow out of the ancient complex of the European system, involving difficulties far beyond the scope of the present treaty. Therefore the problem is entirely different and more intricate, and Mr. Gibson states plainly that while a five-power treaty is still possible, whether it will be achieved or not should be known within a few days.

Even though the five powers cannot sign a binding document in London, ultimate solutions are sure, for the work that has been done here and the spirit in which it has been done spell either immediate or ultimate success.

Italo-British Conversations

As the conference awaits Aristide Briand's return, several meetings have taken place between Ramsay MacDonald and Dino Grandi with the view of pacifying the mounting Italian apprehension and irritation at the private Franco-British talks. On the afternoon of April 5 the two met and on April 7 Mr. MacDonald received the Italian delegate in the House of Commons. It is definitely known that the British are attempting to improve their relations with Italy, in the same way as the last 10 days' talks with Mr. Briand have sweetened the atmosphere with the French. If this task can be accom-

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Sturt's Historic Trip Down Murray in Whaleboat Honored in Australia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The centenary of Sturt's famous expedition of discovery along the Murray River, Australia's great waterway, whose length is exceeded only by that of the Nile and the Amazon, was recently celebrated by a unique expedition, organized by the Royal Geographical Society, which followed the course of Sturt's epic trip, and en route unveiled a chain of cairns in his honor.

Every historic spot associated with Capt. Charles Sturt and his daring crew, as they traced the river to its mouth in a whaleboat, has been marked by cairns or tablets.

Sturt started down the Murrumbidgee, in New South Wales, Jan. 7, 1830, and reached Lake Alexandrina, on the southern shores of South Australia, Feb. 9. He crossed Lake Alexandrina, which has an area of 224 square miles, and the adjoining Lake Albert (65 square miles) and thus reached the Murray mouth, opening to the southern ocean. The return journey occupied 39 days, the whole expedition extending over 84 days. The crew of eight men rowed every day from sunrise to sunset. The cost of the complete voyage of 1700 miles is set down by Sturt as having been "£266, less 7½d.," surely the cheapest bit of exploration ever done.

Arrangements for the memorial expedition were made in co-operation with New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. The South Australian representatives met those from the other states at Wentworth, in New South Wales, and all traveled down the Murray together. Nine prominent towns were visited, in addition to smaller places, and at Hindmarsh Island, on the southern shores of South Australaia, they reached the imposing granite column marking the spot where Sturt first saw the southern ocean. This column was unveiled by the Deputy Governor, Sir George Murray.

During the centenary celebration trip, two locks were opened. Lock No. 10, which was named Charles Sturt, completes the locking of the whole of the lower Murray.

EMPLOYMENT ON UP TREND, SURVEY FINDS

Unemployment Peak Has Passed, Check by New York Group Shows

SUGGESTIONS MADE TO REGULATE WORK

Employers Advise Pay Rolls Are Average—Some Are Even Higher

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The unemployment peak has passed, according to the results of a survey by the Industrial Relations Committee of the Merchants' Association, made public April 6, to which the committee attached an employment code for the guidance of employers and the promotion of employment stabilization.

The report is based on a study of the clothing, building, metal and printing trades—four industries which employ the largest number of workers here—and was compiled by Louis K. Comstock, Henry Bruere, J. Byron Deacon, Ernest G. Draper and Sam A. Lewisohn, the two latter also being members of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's state-wide committee for the stabilization of employment, appointed last week.

The committee characterizes its eight suggestions for the regulation of employment as steps by which employers, "each in some measure, may make an immediate practical contribution to the reduction of unemployment in ways consistent with sound business practice." It then urges, in brief, as follows:

Force Cuts Advised Against

"Avoid force reductions which are not exceedingly necessary, speed repairs, renovation and construction; instead of releasing workers, employ them for "spring cleaning" of plant and office; work the full force part time rather than part of the force full time; manufacture for stock to the limit of economic prudence."

When the laying off of workers is unavoidable, the committee recommends that:

"Efficiency being equal, those with dependents and those of long service be the last released; a week's notice be given or a 'dismissal wage' paid; released employees be given every possible aid by the employer in finding work elsewhere."

Industry itself, the report declares, must make the chief contribution to the employment problem, and it emphasizes better distribution methods and rationalization of production as two essential elements to working it out.

Simultaneously, the New York Board of Trade announced results from an employment questionnaire circulated among about 5000 employers representing all branches of business and industry, indicating that conditions are less serious than has been charged. Of the 1500 employers who have already reported to the board, 90 per cent stated that the number now on their pay rolls is equal to or greater than the average number. While most of the responses are from New York firms, a few apply to conditions throughout the country. A small percentage reported that their employee list is actually larger than in the same month last year; others admit they were hard pressed, but able to keep their organizations intact.

Increases Shown

Responses from railroads, insurance, electrical industries, metal and refining companies, miscellaneous retail stores, talking pictures and automobile concerns told of increased employment. Stability of staff conditions was reported by steamships, real estate, building, building supplies, and allied industries, hotels, publishing, advertising, printing, steamship terminal and storage companies, chemical industries, foods, naval architects, miscellaneous wholesale and commission business.

Reductions were reported by electrical industries, clothing and textiles and miscellaneous companies, which include office equipment, leather manufacturers, paper companies, cellulose, matches, coal, lawyers, oil, cosmetics, shoe repairing, clock making and ice.

Simultaneously also, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America through a statement made public by the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, executive secretary of the council's commission on church and social service, urged practical steps that might be taken toward the aid of employment. These included the collection and publication at frequent intervals of adequate statistics on the labor situation, the development of a comprehensive system of national, state and city employment agencies efficiently staffed, and the long-ranged planning of public works to be undertaken during periods of depression.

At the same time, an attack on "dishonest employment agencies" on the Bowery was launched by the Rev. Walter Britt, superintendent of the Greater New York Gospel Mission, who demanded an investigation by the District Attorney.

Few Idle in Chicago, Census Takers Find

CHICAGO (AP)—Census takers in Chicago, according to Joseph E. Vesely, supervisor of the census here, have found unemployment relatively slight.

"We are finding only a few unemployed in every several hundred enumerated," he said. "Even in the neighborhoods where you expect to find numerous cases of unemployment, everybody seems to have a job of some sort."

WORLD SURVEY MADE IN FIELD OF ENGINEERING

American Society Reports 19,700 Members—Honor Work of Washington

This is the fifth of a daily series of articles on the contributions of mechanical engineering to civilization presented in connection with the fiftieth anniversary convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Fifty years of engineering achievement since the organization, April 7, 1880, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, were reviewed with appropriate ceremonies here in the first day of a three-day anniversary celebration. Expanding from a membership of a few hundreds in the 80's to the present membership of approximately 19,700 the parallel development of the society and of engineering achievement in the Nation were traced by Dr. C. E. Grunsky, San Francisco, president of the American Engineering Council.

The gathering was distinguished by a strong international atmosphere as leading engineers from a score of nations convened at the opening sessions. The program included a survey of engineering development not only in the United States, where the days of horse and buggy have given way to automobile and airplane, but to other nations.

Charles Diez, Chicago, president of the society, and Charles T. Main, Boston, past president, were among the 500 engineers who arrived in the capital from New York in two special trains from previous participation in the ceremonies at Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, N. J., where the actual organization of the society occurred.

A Celebrated Canal

A feature of the present gathering is consideration of the plan to restore a portion of the "Potowmack" canal, lone surviving relic of George Washington's work as an engineer, in conjunction with the 1932 celebration of the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth. Work on the project is dependent on passage of the Cramton bill by Congress, authorizing acquisition of the property as part of the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Washington was first president of the "Potowmack Canal Company" in 1785 and for some time actively kept in touch with the work. The project was put into operation in 1802. Twenty years later it was taken over by the builders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The part which engineering achievement has played in the social and economic life of the country was emphasized by the speakers on the program. Complimentary addresses extended to the American Society by its sister societies in other parts of the world comprised the bulk of the opening speeches.

Conspicuous among those attending the gathering was Robert A. Millikan, Nobel prize winner, and measurer of the speed of light, scheduled to assist in summarizing the story of advance of man's knowledge in the various engineering fields since the formation of the society.

Half Century of Progress

The story of 50 years' engineering progress in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy and Japan was told in brief speeches by representatives of these nations.

Austria, cut to one-eighth of its former size since the World War, is being returned to a place of prominence by engineers, its representative said. Belgium is a leader in development of high pressure boilers. Canada, according to Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, has depended largely for its great growth on water power development and looks for further expansion from the St. Lawrence project where it expects 3,500,000 horsepower of current.

Czechoslovakia is a pioneer in scientific management, its representative stated. Germany's great success in chemical industry is due largely to chemical research, Prof. E. N. Conrad Matschoss said; in spite of injurious effects, real or imaginary, of the so-called machine age, Germany knows that "there can be no turning back."

Loughnan St. L. Pendred, for Great Britain, declared mechanical engineering is not wholly good in its effect on home life and in its destruction of the self-reliance of the people. The engineer's duty, he said, is to increase man's comfort and well-being. He added that Great Britain's foremost stand in engineering and industry, held for so many years, has tended to cause conservatism.

Dr. Luigi Luiggi, Italian engineer, told how a volcanic power plant has been constructed, and how intercity high speed highways, under consideration in New York, are already realities in Italy.

Japan's extraordinary awakening was recounted by Masawo Kamo, Tokyo, who said Nippon had done in the last half century in engineering what had taken other nations twice that time. For example, 92 per cent of the buildings are wired for electricity and "nearly every home has a radio."

Presiding at the opening session was Ralph E. Flanders, vice-president. Greetings and addresses were presented from 21 nations and from scores of learned societies and organizations.

Achievements of Engineers Lauded at Press Banquet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Highest praise for what the American Society of Mechanical Engineers has done was voiced by Edward J. Mehren, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, speaking on behalf of the engineering press at a dinner given by the metropolitan section of the society here on April 5 as a part of the celebration of the society's fiftieth anniversary. Foremost engineers from all parts of the world were guests at the dinner.

"I know that the work of the engineer is decried," Mr. Mehren said. "It is said that he is converting men into machines and that the physical civilization he has created is the cause of moral and spiritual decay. I know of no better time and place to meet these accusations than at this celebration and before this audience."

Mr. Mehren said that while social critics idealize and theorize, the "ascent from Victorian industrial gloom has been steady and, during the last 30 years, very rapid. The engineer has gone steadily to work," he said, "winning the battles that the idealists dreamed but had not the ability to win.

"Without any fuss, his work has changed unsanitary to sanitary factories, reduced industrial mishaps, brightened up shops, eased the load of physical labor, and by raising wages and shortening hours, sent the worker out into the sunshine with money in his pocket to enjoy his leisure. The engineer is not credited with idealism, yet he has made idealism real."

Mr. Mehren declared that the engineer was first to admit that the task was not completed and that there are still blots on the industrial system.

"Now," he said, "we appreciate with special keenness that it is a reflection that men who want work cannot find it. That we shall find remedies for cyclical, seasonal and technological unemployment, however, and find them in our own way, I firmly believe."

Charles M. Schwab was toastmaster, while, in the absence of Charles Piez, president of the society, Paul Doty, a vice-president, delivered the address of welcome.

ADVERTISING AGENCIES MERGE

Merger of two prominent Boston advertising agencies, the H. B. Humphrey Company and Osborne & Powel, to be known as the H. B. Humphrey Company, is announced, with Henry B. Humphrey, president, Maurice M. Osborne, treasurer, Thomas N. Metcalf, secretary, Richard S. Humphrey and Harford Powell Jr., vice-presidents.

PAGEANT FOR ROSLINDALE

Roslindale announces a mammoth community pageant to be given in the Washington Irving School auditorium on June 5 and 6 as her part in observance of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary. The pageant will be conducted under auspices of an executive committee composed of representatives of nearly 20 local organizations. It has been written by Mrs. John Pratt Whitman especially for the occasion.

BUILDING JUMP PUTS ESTIMATE TO $11,000,000,000

Federal Advance of $1,000,000,000 Puts Grand Total for 1930 to This Figure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Commerce Department officials revised upward by $1,000,000,000 their conservative estimate of 1930 construction expenditures on residences, commercial and industrial structures and similar private buildings. The new forecast sets the total at $4,000,000,000, instead of $3,000,000,000.

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in earlier forecasts, estimated $7,000,000,000 would be spent on 1930 public works and public utility construction and maintenance. With the new figure added to this, the grand total of "prosperity building" accelerated by President Hoover's appeal to the Nation, is expected to set a new high record at $11,000,000,000, it is said.

With sufficient time now elapsed to measure the effect of the Hoover business conference last fall, following the stock market recession, figures indicate that the job-making process of stimulating public and private construction is being pushed with the utmost vigor. A current revival in the stock market is already traced to the acceleration of building schedules in an industry that, directly or indirectly, gives one-quarter of the entire population of the country a substantial part of its income.

Treasury Department figures were coupled here with the latest reports from the Commerce Department, to show the full program the Federal Government has mapped out to increase construction as a means of relieving unemployment. This calls for plans putting under way $92,000,000 worth of public buildings in addition to the $40,000,000 worth now under construction. The Administration provided for an increase in building projects above any previous year when the business recession was first indicated.

Besides the Chicago building—the largest post office in the world—contracts of the Government include a $6,500,000 building in Pittsburgh; a 21-story, $6,000,000 structure in Boston; and a $3,300,000 structure in Baltimore. Omitting the $40,000,000 expenditure which will be expedited by passage of the Keyes-Elliott bill for this calendar year, $10,000,000 worth of projects are to go on the market by June, and approximately $35,000,000 worth between that time and Oct. 1. All of this projected work is outside the District of Columbia, where nearly $30,000,000 in federal construction is now under way, with an additional $10,000,000 to be put under way under the Keyes-Elliott bill.

The supervising architect's office at the Treasury has let more than 1000 contracts for repairs to post offices during the first three months of the year. Similar acceleration of works has been made in other federal bureaus, and the states have also speeded their work.

Dr. Julius Klein, in a radio talk, announced that through the cooperation of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, the only organization covering award of contracts on a national basis, he was able to state that building contracts awarded in March increased 45 per cent over February this year. This figure is only 5 per cent below March a year ago, Dr. Klein said, when business in general was going at top speed, instead of coming out of a depression.

"This is real news," Dr. Klein said, "particularly when consideration is given to the fact that January of this year was 21 per cent below January last year, and February was 12 per cent below February a year ago. But perhaps even more important is that some of the ultra-conservative governmental economists are right now boosting their estimates for nation-wide construction this year by approximately $1,000,000,000, placing the new total at $11,000,000,000 instead of $10,000,000,000, as estimated a few weeks ago."

Connecticut Adds to State Forests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN—Col. Theodore S. Woolsey Jr., president of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association, announced that the directors of the association have authorized the purchase of the so-called Chatfield place in the town of Barkhamsted. This purchase will add 48 acres to the People's Forest, making the total area of this forest over 1850 acres.

The People's Forest has been entirely purchased from subscriptions to what is known as the "People's Forest Fund" of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association. After the land is purchased by the association it is deeded to the State and comes under the management of the state forester.

The State of Connecticut now has 51,367 acres in 17 state forests. The program of the State Park and Forest Commission calls for at least 200,000 acres of state-owned forests. With the present appropriation for this purpose it would require at least 20 years to complete the program. The Connecticut Forest and Park Association is in favor of a much larger appropriation for state forest purchase in order that desirable lands may be acquired before an advance in land values.

Syndicate Acquires Fox Film Interests

NEW YORK (AP) — The contest which has been waged for months for control of the Fox Film interests has ended. Sale of the controlling stock of William Fox to a syndicate headed by Harley L. Clarke, president of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., was announced April 6 by Samuel Untermyer, Fox's attorney. Fox sold 151,000 shares of Class B stock of the Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Theaters Corporation.

Untermyer said he expected the retirement of Fox from control of the corporation would result in dismissal of the litigation pending in connection with affairs of the companies. He said that Fox would continue with the companies for five years as chairman of the advisory board and that the companies would continue to produce and exhibit motion pictures under the name of William Fox.

A plan for refinancing will be issued by Bancamerica-Blair & Co., Lehman Brothers, Dillon, Read & Co., and Halsey, Stuart & Co.

The first sale of Fox Film Class A stock on the New York Stock Exchange, April 7, was a block of 20,000 shares at $50, a gain of $9.62½ a share above last week's closing price. General Theaters Equipment opened with a block of 15,000 shares at $48.37½, up $1.25 a share. Loews, which is controlled by the Fox interests, opened with a block of 2000 shares at $84, up $3.50 a share.

The New York Stock Exchange announced that dealings in the rights to subscribe for Class "A" common stock and debentures, as tentatively offered under the Bancamerica-Blair refinancing plan had been suspended, as verbal notice of withdrawal of the offerings had been received.

MISS BLUNT HEADS DRAMA CLUB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Miss Ruth Blunt of Bound Brook, N. J., who for the past year has acted as vice-president of the Mount Holyoke College Dramatic Club, has recently been elected to the presidency of that organization. Her successor to the vice-presidency is Miss Catherine Stone of Newton Center, Mass.

WOMEN SHINE AS GARDENERS IN TINY PLATS

Their Work at Central States Flower Show Is Marked in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—How the middle West can be made to blossom as the rose is being dramatically set forth at the first Central States Garden and Flower Show here.

Not only is the erena o fthe high-vaulted Chicago Stadium transformed into a wonderland of bloom by noted professionals but the broad encircling balcony of the amphitheater is a series of small garden plots, made by women gardeners.

Most of these feminine landscape architects got their training in the groups which comprise the garden club of Illinois. This young and flourishing federation, numbering nearly 100 local clubs, this year left the annual Chicago Garden Show to venture out on one of its own with the support of the management of the Stadium. The result is an exposition rich in beauty and interest, on a grand scale.

The small gardens planted by the club women visualize for the amateur the fundamentals of landscape design with endless variety, although the space allotted for each is only eight feet by 12. Among the 30 entries in this class are a child's garden, an April hillside, a backdoor garden with an old pump, a French garden. The blue ribbon was awarded to the Garden Club of Barrington for a formal terrace, notable for the simplicity of its color and the dignity of its effect, achieved with two great blue urns beside a Georgian doorway and yellow tulips planted in rectangles.

If anyone thinks a garden gate is just a gate he will get a new conception of its possibilities as he strolls past the exhibits in this class. There are rustic gates of logs opening split rail fences; proud city gates of iron grill; old-fashioned gates over which fragrant lilacs bend.

But the one that won first prize is a simple white one of wood with a restful, orderly garden of pale marguerites and rosy tinted tulips planted on both sides of the path that leads through the portal. The DeKalb Garden Club designed it. A special award of a silved cup was given to the Evanston Garden Club for an antique iron gate set in an ivy-covered wall that seems to have stood on the spot for years.

How to dress up the porch or terrace with plants and flowers so that it shall be a restful retreat for the family is demonstrated with 28 full-size models done by the garden clubs. Miniature gardens in trays built by boys and girls of the junior garden clubs hint how far the movement has spread.

Main floor exhibits on a lavish scale, some 20 in number, show both practical and romantic possibilities of the horticultural art. A poem of the tropics, with a waterfall tumbling over rocks amid ferns and palms and rosy begonias was composed by August Koch, chief gardener of the Garfield Park Conservatory. Another outstanding exhibit was an Italian sunken garden, of 1500 square feet, done by John T. Scheepers of New York, who brought flowers by airplane. A formal fountain garden in the center of the arena with sculpture borrowed from the garden, Carl Milles, Swedish sculptor, was exhibited by the Lake Forest Garden Club.

240-Foot Traffic Circle Advised

The plan for a traffic circle no less than 240 feet in diameter to secure a continuous flow of traffic at Cambridge and Charles Streets, was upheld by the Boston Planning Board in a report made to Mayor James M. Curley. Warning was sounded by the board against constructing too small a circle which would not justify the expense entailed.

The board reported that the square at the end of Longfellow Bridge has a radius of 120 feet, and nothing short of the 240-foot diameter circle would permit a continuous flow of traffic owing to the large number of streets intersecting at the square. The circle would include five piers of the elevated structure.

The board also recommended a circle 200 feet in diameter at the Charleh River Dam.

50,000 ATTEND FORD HALL FORUM MEETINGS

Attendance at Ford Hall Forum during its 24 weekly meetings of the present season totaled 50,000, the largest in the 22 years the Forum has been operating, George W. Coleman, director, announced at the meeting April 6.

Stuart Chase, economist, of New York, appealed for adoption of state group insurance to replace private group insurance in industrial concerns, as a measure of protection for workers over 40. Mr. Chase protested against over-mechanization, in his address on the topic, "Men and Machines."

EXCAVATORS TO SEEK ALEXANDER'S TOMB

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—The Egyptian Government had agreed that excavations shall be started in search of Alexander the Great's tomb under the auspices of the (Prophet) Daniel Mosque at Alexandria with Prince Omar Toussoun and Professor Breccia.

This permission comes as the result of long negotiations and much discussion concerning the existence of the tomb, believed to be gold.

DR. NEILSON KNIGHTED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, has been made a Knight of the Order of Alphonso XII by the Queen of Spain in recognition of his distinguished service to letters, natural sciences and arts, Marjorie Nicolson, dean, announced April 7 at the college chapel services. Dr. Neilson has been in Europe for the last seven weeks on academic business. He visited France, Spain and Germany and is now on board the Bremen, due in New York April 8.

WANTED: METHOD TO DETERMINE AGE OF EARTH

Chemical and Radioactive Analysis of Minerals Under Way

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A method to unlock the secret of the earth's age was announced April 5 as one of the important problems under study in the Sloane physics laboratory at Yale.

"Prof. Alois F. Kovarik," said the announcement, "at the suggestion of a committee of the national research council, engaged in the discussion of methods for determining the age of earth, and of minerals which compose its crust, has undertaken the chemical and radioactive analysis of certain minerals containing large quantities of uranium and thorium. This experimental material will serve to check his new formula for computing the age of a mineral."

Uranium and thorium both give off radium rays. The amount of rays they can emit is limited. It is like emptying a bucket of water drop by drop. By timing the drops and measuring their volume, the length of time there will be water in the bucket can be computed; also how long it has been since the bucket was full.

"By similar computations applied to the clocklike regularity of emission of radium rays, the ages of radioactive minerals can be computed. The amounts of radiation, however, are not big things like drops of water, but are so minute that the ages run into millions of years. Unusual accuracy is required in the measurements Professor Kovarik is making to establish accurate standards in such minute measuring units."

When the last radium ray has been emitted, the substance which gave it off becomes lead. Not all lead is derived thus from radium, but scientists are able to identify the radium leads and to distinguish other kinds. This gives them another method of reading the earth's age, one upon which Professor Kovarik is also working.

Existence of this radium lead is widespread.

Bay Colony Stamps Are Ready for Sale

The Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary 2-cent stamps will be put on sale at Boston and Salem on April 8, by direction of Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General. A few days later they will be on sale at other post offices in Massachusetts.

Thousands of philatelists have sent self-addressed envelopes to the postmasters of Boston and Salem, with money to buy the new two-cent stamps, which the postal authorities will put on these self-addressed envelopes.

The new stamp will feature the Massachusetts Indian and have printed at the top "Massachusetts Bay Colony," and at the bottom "1630, 1930."

"There is no quicker way, or better way, to advertise a celebration all over the world than through commemorative postage stamps," say the Tercentenary officials. "All Massachusetts business houses and citizens should purchase a large supply at once before the issue is exhausted."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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inviting dust, staleness—and often sly sampling? And were they not also the days when, for want of adequate refrigeration, fast transportation and quick turnover, a large portion of the nation's meat supply was cured in dry salt or in brine and shipped in barrels or boxes? During much of the year salty-tasting meat was inevitable.

These old-fashioned methods offered no opportunity for branding or attractive packaging. There was no labeling to denote the grade of the product or to place the responsibility for its quality. "As is" was both the selling and the buying rule.

As transportation and refrigeration facilities grew, it became feasible for meat packers to adapt their business to the public's growing desire to purchase in smaller quantities and at more frequent intervals. Immediately they were able to put out a product that was milder and better flavored; and ready-to-serve or ready-to-cook meats in sanitary packages, with the packers' brands thereon, became popular.

These changes in manufacturing and in buying practices have been reflected through the entire merchandising structure of the modern meat-packing business. The old-time slab of dry salt pork is little more than a memory. Replacing it in millions of instances is a mild, sugar-cured bacon, sliced and neatly arranged in an attractive Armour-labeled individual package. An Armour Star Ham comes wrapped in three different kinds of paper—one acting as an absorbent, another as a grease-proof, and the third being a high-grade vegetable parchment outside covering carrying an attractive label. The label voices the *new* Armour and Company's acceptance of responsibility for a satisfactory product and an efficient service to the American public.

It is a far cry from today's expertly cured, tasty and attractive Armour packaged meats to their primitive salt-covered prototypes of the cracker-barrel days.

J. Edson White
President
THE NEW AND MODERN
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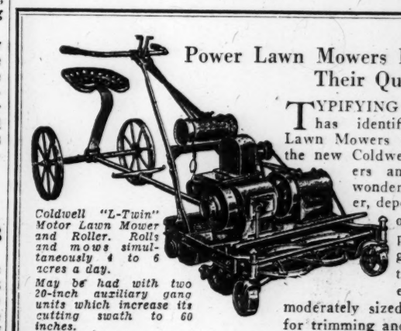

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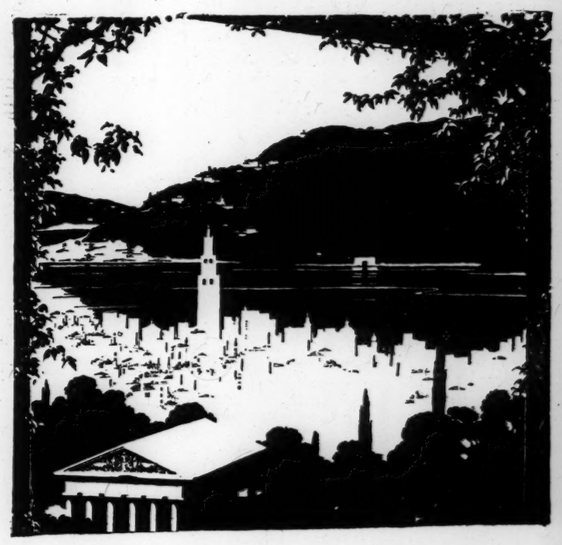

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EDUCATIONISTS NEGLECT CAMPS, IS CHARGE MADE

Washington Conference Hears of Progress in Russia, Turkey and Chile

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Two million children in the United States spent as many hours in summer camps last year in two months as they spend in school in eight months and yet the camps remain one of the undiscovered fields of education as far as educators are concerned, said Ralph Hill, camp director and progressive teacher, speaking before the Progressive Education Conference at its closing meeting on April 5.

As one of a group sent to the conference by the Camp Directors' Association, Mr. Hill challenged members of the Progressive Education Association to include a study of the summer camp in their activities. "The vacation camp years ago was largely taken over by school men," said Mr. Hill, "and to it were fastened many of the earmarks of the traditional type of school familiar to these men—rigid schedules filling the entire day, systems of marking, medals, honors, and keen competition for 'scores' and 'prizes.' Since then the traditional school, ridden by these trappings, has been changed or influenced by the progressive movement in education. The camp, however, was not included, and needs therefore to guard against growing set in many of the outworn ways," Mr. Hill stated.

"Why has your association utterly neglected the camp?" was the challenge. "The American summer camp offers progressive education a virgin field in which to work, under almost ideal progressive conditions."

The new education in Russia, Turkey and Chile has made sweeping progress, according to Dr. Lucy Wilson of the Philadelphia High School for Girls. In each of these countries, progressive education has been definitely supported by the government, modern type schools built, teacher-training centers founded and progressive educators invited from other countries to train and organize.

"In Chile a veritable educational revolution is now in full swing," said Dr. Wilson. "Some 600 new primary school buildings are in process of erection—for a population about half that of Pennsylvania. Promising teachers have been chosen from existing schools and given progressive training for teaching in these new schools. At the expense of the Government 30 have been sent to Europe and the United States to study modern methods and equipment in well-established schools."

Dr. Wilson gave high praise to the Chilean Government for its co-operation and generosity in supplying its newly founded demonstration schools with all modern equipment, such as movable desks. "The Government is also giving the new type equipment to the older schools as fast as they request it," she said.

Groups of teachers from different parts of Chile are sent by the Government to visit these new schools, it was stated, and organized exhibits demonstrating the most modern methods have already gone to 21 towns and villages in the Republic.

As the Progressive Education Association enters upon its second decade broader fields of activity have demanded organized attention. At the executive board meeting were considered recommendations made by the discussion groups, such as the appointing of a special committee to head up and correlate the parent work of the schools. Plans for the formation of discussion groups throughout the United States were also formulated. Great international growth is expected through affiliation of the Progressive Education Association of the United States and the New Education Fellowship in Europe, it was said.

Although the association was started by the experimental private schools, it counts the most significant progress of its first decade the numbers of public schools and public school systems it has won over to the new educational ideals. During the conference it was stated many times that to add to this number is the chief aim for the years directly ahead.

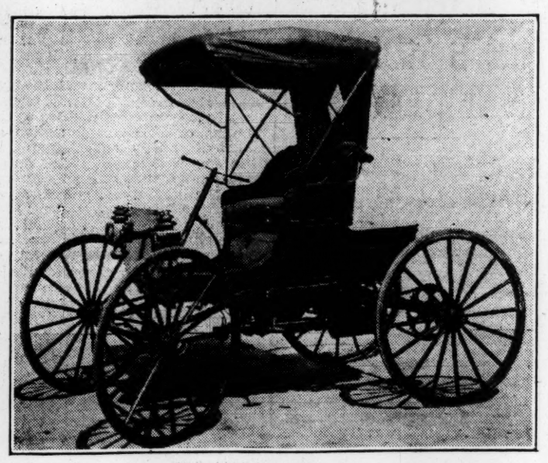
RAILWAY BANK TO PAY HIGH INTEREST RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—Interest of 5 per cent on savings accounts, compounded semi-annually, announced by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National Bank is believed by officials to be the highest rate ever paid on savings by state or national banks. The new rate is effective May 1, Joseph J. Castellini, the president, announced.

This bank is controlled by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. It is more than six years old and has resources in excess of $5,500,00, the official statement states.

Heard Before It Was Seen



International Harvester Motor Buggy of 1900 Burned Up the Road at About 10 Miles an Hour and Didn't Keep Quiet About It.

RUBBER PLAYING LARGER PART IN SILENCING CARS

One Model Uses 450 Separate Pieces—Squeaks and Rattles Now 'Passe'

The use of rubber in automobile construction is increasing every year Since the repeal of the Stephenson Act, by means of which British and Dutch interests planned to control the rubber output of the world, the price of that material has decreased appreciably. Last year it reached a very low level.

The new 1930 motor vehicles in all classes are enjoying rubber at every possible contact point. In one car 450 separate pieces of rubber have been used, exclusive of the tires. Three years ago, in this same style vehicle, the manufacturer set in only 10 pounds of rubber.

Back in 1900 the squeaks and rattles helped to attract attention. Noise was the factor which drew at every point crowds of curious critics. Even the horses would quickly become accustomed to a silent, smooth running vehicle. As it was, they could hear the car coming for such a long time ahead that jumping the fence near by came easy after a few attempts.

Today if a machine backfires it is classed as an antique. Noise of any kind proclaims the age of the vehicle. Silence is the keynote of construction today and rubber is the reason for the elimination of brakes grinding at crossings, bodies rattling and wheels shimmying.

Thirty years ago a motor-buggy came into being which had many of the essentials and few of the characteristics of the 1930 passenger automobile. The old vehicle was awkward in appearance, awkward in action and awkward to operate. It needed no horn as the noise of its approach was sufficient unto itself.

The engine or battery box had no eliminator to cut out static, so the whole power plant rattled like a loose blind in a storm. Whenever the piston hit the cylinder without crowding, the car moved ahead at a high speed of 10 miles an hour. Sometimes the chain would work loose and trail in the dust; and, of course, this meant more noise and no forward action of the car. This veteran had no four-speed gearbox.

The outstanding feature of this old buggy was its blotter-like absorption of squeaks and rattles, which it broadcast all over the country while ambling along the highway. Had Paul Revere ridden to Lexington in this old car the awakening of the countryside would have been a natural consequence. Silent engine action and rubber insulators were not used in 1900. If the car kept moving for any length of time a little noise made no difference to anyone concerned.

Today engines are mounted on rubber cushions which automatically absorb road shocks and keep the power plant on a level base under any highway conditions. The importance of this mounting can best be realized at the driving wheel. An efficient engine means smoother driving action.

In the new cars the bodies have been set on rubber shims to eliminate squeaks and rattles. The extreme sensitiveness of an automobile to contact at joining points on the chassis has always been a problem for automotive engineers. Employing rubber fillings and beddings has eliminated contact shocks and given the whole vehicle a silent cradle action.

Brakes on some cars have had a tendency to squeak at silent policemen. Almost human in their tendency they yelled in protest when the drums were tightened. With rubber parts where the squeak has always started, the brake action has become silent and smooth, starting and stopping.

All through the new cars rubber has been employed. Wires are insulated with it, special centrifgual rubber rings on impulse neutralizers are used and even the instrument board has a hard rubber mounting on some models. A process has been developed by means of which rubber is bonded to steel plates in such a way as to eliminate the metal fastening between the frame and the engine. One car can be lifted off the ground by its engine mountings.

There are 120 different types of rubber in commercial use. In many of the automobile plants laboratories have been installed where every phase of rubber strength, elongation, hardness, permanent set, flow and compression are studied in order to get exact information. Nothing is left to chance. So important has rubber become in automobile manufacture, it is even now considered possible to put on the market a rubber body lighter than metal with all the strength necessary for any contingency.

Geneva Sees Gain in Public Morals

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Speaking in the committee on white slave traffic here on April 7, M. Maus (Belgium) and Prof. Jadassohn (Germany) indorsed the view that abolition of the system of state control had greatly reduced the problem, while rendering it easier to enforce the law.

M. Maus pointed out that this view was backed by the experience of countries which had discontinued control and of Britain which had never permitted it.

Professor Jadassohn said that no one in Germany, which had abolished control 2½ years ago, thought of returning to it, for abolition had led to diminution of the evil and to a cleaner bill of health. He believed that such forms of immorality were on the decline all over the world. Referring to the higher standard of morals in American universities, he indorsed the opinion of an American professor who declared this to be largely due to the presence of so many women students.

AIRPLANE SHOW GIVES RIDES TO ITS PROSPECTS

Holding of Exhibition at Detroit Airport Proves Public Is Interested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—"So you like this model, Mr. Smith? Then step outside and we'll go for a ride in our demonstrator."

This standard argument of the automobile salesman is no longer confined to the motor shows. The airplane industry has taken it over! For the third annual all-American aircraft show here this week is housed in an exhibition hall at Detroit's new $12,000,000 municipal airport and the manufacturers have taken advantage of this location to have demonstrators lined up on the field just outside the building ready to go. The salesmen are now getting that "signature on the dotted line," while the customer soars high above Detroit.

Another advantage of the new exhibition hall is found in the ease with which airplanes and equipment are assembled for the show. The ships were merely flown from their home ports directly to the field—all the work of dismantling the giants of the sky and towing through the streets by truck being eliminated.

More than 62,000 patrons passed through the gates of the show on the first two days, the largest attendance yet recorded in any similar time at a Detroit aeronautical exposition, according to Ray Cooper, manager.

It was pointed out by officials that the Detroit crowd this year lacks the curiosity of former gatherings and that many of the patrons come actually to learn how an airplane is constructed, what makes it go and how it is controlled—an attitude that reminded several veterans of the early days of the automobile when the populace first began to lift up hoods, examine the hidden mechanism and try the feel of the levers.

Exposition visitors eagerly accepted the invitations of salesmen to climb aboard their planes and enjoy a flight in the comfort that is becoming characteristic of modern aircraft.

"In more ways than one the third all-American aircraft show has already been set down as a milepost in the development of flying," Mr. Cooper said. "It has demonstrated a real beginning of general interest in aviation, an interest that bids fair to quicken the day when air transportation will be generally accepted as one of the principal means of travel."

English Boys Back From Indian Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Twenty-seven English schoolboys recently returned after an extensive tour of India under the care of the Rev. Arthur Buxton and three other directors.

The party had the honor of lunching with the Viceroy and Lady Irwin in New Delhi. They were also taken up in airplanes to obtain an air view of the new capital. During their travels in north India they were received by the governors.

The Indian states were visited, the boys being greatly struck by the generosity of their hosts, the Indian princes. More than a score of colleges and schools were visited, where contact was made with Indian boys.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BARRIER TO AFFECT U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

prohibited importation except with the consent of the Minister of Foreign Trade and Customs:

Glucose; biscuits; laundry blue; cheese; candles; confectionery; eggs in shell or otherwise; lemons and oranges; dried fruits, excepting dates and figs; fruits preserved in liquid; vegetables, salted or preserved in liquid or partly preserved or pulped; oorn flour; jams and jellies; jelly crystals and powders; lard and edible fats; meats preserved in tins and other air-tight containers; pork preserved by cold process; milk in dried or powdered form; malted milk; prepared coconuts; peanut butter; onions; pickles; sauces and chutney; canary seed; soap and soap substitutes; starch and starch flour; custard powders; gelatine, all kinds; vinegar and acetic acid.

Australia Concerned Over Tariff Changes

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—The Commonwealth Government is keenly concerned in the reaction of other countries to the recent drastic increase in tariffs and the prohibition of importation of a number of articles, taken as a temporary measure to alleviate Australia's economic ills.

E. G. Theodore, Commonwealth Treasurer, today declared there would be no justification for any reactionary measures against Australia, because the tariff changes were not directed at any particular country, but were forced upon the Commonwealth by economic circumstances.

Class Instruction
Singing
Diction

George Ira Everett

Formerly of the Royal Opera Co., Covent Garden, London, and Boston Opera Co., conducts The Quire Club, a mixed group of singing enthusiasts, meeting every Thursday at 8 P. M. in Studio 516, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., New York. The first half hour is devoted to class instruction in singing and diction, the last half to part singing. Private lessons in singing, elocution and diction. For appointment write or phone Caledonia 2710.

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Over 13,000 of our 56,000 depositors, in towns and villages outside of Albany shared in the big distribution of dividends this quarter, when
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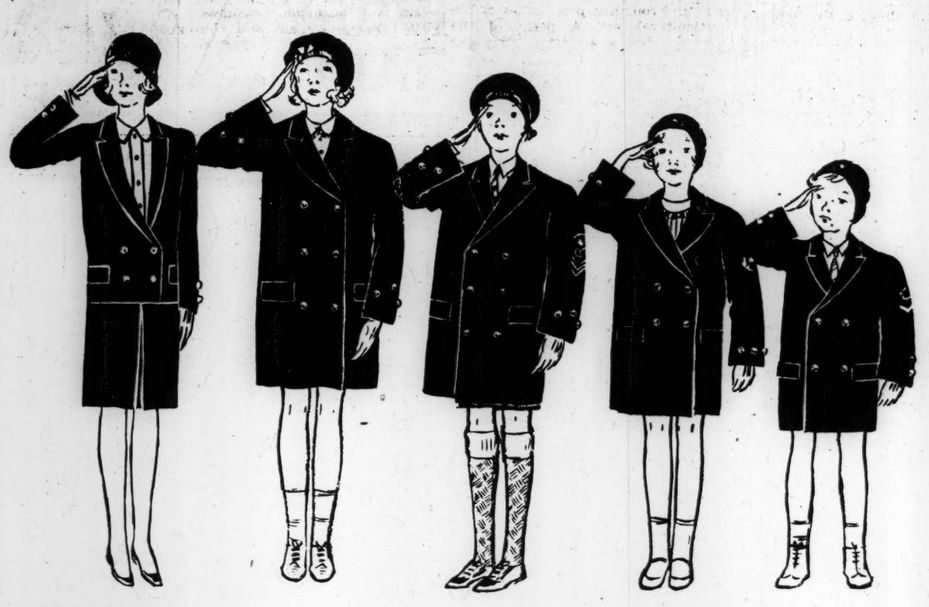

REGULATION
for Spring 1930

Gloria feels quite a bit older than the rest in her three-piece suit of navy all-wool cheviot with its white broadcloth blouse piped in red. Brass buttons, of course. Sizes 8 to 14.
$16.50
Navy straw hat, $6.50

Joan and Darby wear their navy reefers which are as nearly alike as they can get them. Of all wool cheviot (Joan's sizes 7 to 12' Darby's sizes 4 to 10). Excellent values.
$8.50
Beret, $2.50; Tam, $2

Bipps is very proud of her gold emblems, and she really looks quite striking with her short fair curls against the navy blue. Coat of all wool cheviot. Well tailored. Sizes 1 to 6.
$12.95
Beret with emblem, $2.95

And the little-est of our Navy Juniors is Tim who refuses to wear anything except his regulation coat of navy cheviot. He's heading for a life on the high seas. Sizes 1 to 6.
$8.50
Beret untrimmed, $1.50

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORE — FOURTH FLOOR

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WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR NEW BUILDING

FIRM IN ENGLAND PROVES LOYALTY TO ITS WORKERS

Finds Way to Provide Way for Employees Displaced by Machines

Let the industries everywhere follow the example of York, Eng., in providing employment for its laid-off workers, said William Trufant Foster of the Pollak Foundation for the Economic Research, in an address at the meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union April 6, during the course of which he told the working men present that unemployment is a problem which can and should be solved on the basis of scientific research.

Mr. Foster praised the intelligent handling of the unemployment problem in old York, where employees rendered unnecessary by either labor-saving machinery or economic depression are provided for by their former employers; and in contrast mentioned the callous dismissal of thousands of workers in New York during the past winter with no provisions being made for their future.

In York, Mr. Foster explained, Rowntree & Co. especially have set an example that is worthy of world-wide emulation. They have accepted the idea that they have a definite responsibility for their employees. To discharge this responsibility they have set aside a sum of $50,000 a year with which to establish their laid-off workers in other work. They either pay some other employer $10 per week until the man has learned his new trade or they give that sum to him to help him set up a business of his own.

Rowntree & Co. have gone still further. Realizing that the only remedy for unemployment is to provide more work they bought out three old enterprises in the city, constructed new plants for them, revived their business and provided more work for their own excess employees, Mr. Foster related.

With an accurate knowledge of the extent of unemployment, which will be available for the first time in our history after the present census is taken, coupled with an intelligent handling of the problem similar to that employed in York, Mr. Foster thinks that the problem in the United States can be met easily and effectively. "It is a scientific problem," he said. "With scientific knowledge of the facts as a basis the solution can always be achieved."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday fair and cooler; fresh southwest winds shifting to west and northwest; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 36.

Southern New England: Cloudy and slightly cooler tonight and Tuesday; possibly occasional light rain in northern Massachusetts; strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Rain tonight; colder in New Hampshire and Vermont; Tuesday rain or snow and colder; strong south and southwest, shifting to west, winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Period of scattered showers about Wednesday, and rains about Friday night; moderately cold beginning of week, followed by warmer middle of week, with cold spell at end of week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	50	Memphis	58
Atlantic City	50	Montreal	40
Boston	55	Nantucket	48
Buffalo	34	New Orleans	62
Calgary	38	New York	48
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	50
Chicago	38	Pittsburgh	40
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	48
Des Moines	38	Portland, Ore.	56
Eastport	44	San Francisco	58
Galveston	64	St. Louis	48
Hatteras	58	St. Paul	36
Helena	46	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	60	Tampa	64
Kansas City	46	Washington	50
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:04 p. m., Tuesday 6:25 a. m.
Height of Tides 8.5 feet, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:46 p. m.

45 INDUSTRIES START IN BOSTON IN THREE MONTHS

Many New Undertakings Are Launched, Others Being Enlarged

Since the beginning of the year 45 new industries have been started in the Boston district, and 97 industrial expansions of all kinds have been listed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs. The latest report, just issued, covers the month of March and for that period alone. 15 new industries have been started, seven new plants have been arranged for use of companies already established and seven other industries report expansion.

New industries include the Hydropel Process Company, organized in Boston to purchase the American rights of a noted English waterproofing company, whose process is said to waterproof all kinds of yarns, wool, cotton, silk, rayon and so forth. Another new industry is the Crankless Manufacturing Company, to produce a marine engine that does not need to be cranked. The latter firm is located in Canton, Mass.

The Old Colony Yacht Yards, Inc., has been formed with a capital of $100,000 for the manufacture of boats at Squantum. The Weymouth Asphalt Concrete, Inc., has completed a plant at East Weymouth for production of road-repairing material, the expected output of which is 1500 square yards per day. The Beacon Hosiery Latcher Company has started production on its invention for repairing hosiery, with headquarters in Boston.

New plants for existing industries include expansion of the Hood Rubber Company at Watertown, which is completing the first of six or seven new units for vulcanizing rubber footwear. The Pacific Coast Lumber Company is completing a new warehouse at Charlestown to be two stories built of steel, 125 by 25 feet and which will be the distributing point for large quantities of west coast fir and cedar lumber which the company is receiving by transcontinental rail and intercoastal steamship lines.

W. P. G. Harding Has Passed On

William P. G. Harding, who passed on in Boston April 7, had been governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston since January, 1923. Born in Green County, Alabama, in 1864, he rose from the position of clerk in a country bank to that of the highest financial post in the United States.

In 1914 Mr. Harding was appointed a member of the newly organized Federal Reserve Board. Two years later President Wilson named him as governor of the board. He held this position until 1922.

Mr. Harding considered one of his greatest achievements was his successful effort to keep the Reserve Board out of politics.

Under his governorship in the Boston district there was instituted the distinctive "annual meeting" of member banks, leading to closer contacts and better understanding among such institutions. He had been the proponent recently of the ideas of a larger share of Reserve Bank earnings to member banks and of a possible broadening of the scope of paper eligible for rediscount.

Graduating from the University of Alabama in 1881, Mr. Harding was the youngest student to become a full graduate at that time. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University in 1916 and by Harvard University in 1922.

Hebrew Juvenile Offenders Reduced

To awaken interest in the work of the Hebrew Teachers' College, in Roxbury, Nathan E. Goldstein, of Springfield, proposed at a conference of representatives from New England communities, that these communities should elect members on an associated board of trustees of the institution. Since its founding in 1921, the college has grown from a registration of 13 to 161. It is proposed further to extend its scope by reaching new communities.

A lessening of juvenile delinquents has resulted from proper religious training among Jewish children by graduates of the college, according to A. K. Cohen, president of the Federated Jewish Charities, in his address.

Other speakers included Dr. Leon S. Medalia, president of the college, Louis Hurwich, superintendent of the Bureau of Jewish Education, Dr. Samuel Perlman, dean of the college, Nathan Isaacs, professor in Harvard University, Rabbi Harry Levi, of Temple Israel, Dr. Benjamin M. Selekman, executive director of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, Henry Yozell of Lynn, and Rabbi H. H. Rubenovitz, of Temple Mishkan Tefila.

LIBRARIAN OF D. A. R. SPEAKS IN BOSTON

Mrs. James H. Grover, state librarian of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke before members of the Paul Revere Chapter at their April meeting at the Hotel Victoria, April 4, and told of the educational work of the library, which is a part of the building program of Continental Hall, in Washington.

The library now has more than 18,000 volumes compared to its 126 when established. Entertainment followed the luncheon, the hostesses including Mrs. William H. Sellers, Mrs. Minnie W. Rowe and Miss Florilla H. Shaw.

POST OFFICE TO AID AIR FETE IN NEW ENGLAND

Special Cachet Planned for All Mail Picked Up During Three-Day Tour

Maj. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, and other Government officials will take part in the New England Air Tour May 27-30, according to an announcement by the New England Council.

The tour is being sponsored jointly by the council and the Springfield Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association. Maj. Luke Christopher will represent that organization on the tour. A preliminary survey will include an inspection of landing fields and airports included in the three-day schedule. Thirty airplanes and leading transport pilots will participate in the tour.

Through arangements with the Post Office Department at Washington, plans have been completed for establishment of an air mail station at Bowles Airport, Springfield, from May 27 to June 1. A special cachet on all air mail originating at Bowles Airport has been authorized, and arrangements have been made to carry mail on the New England air tour and also on the two days of the race meet.

Mail received prior to the start of the air tour from Springfield Airport on May 27 will bear the special cachet. It is hoped that further arrangements may be made to pick up mail at stops along the tour route, so that a complete philatelic record of this major aeronautic development for New England may be obtained.

Already more than 1000 pieces of mail matter to be carried on the tour have been received from every section of the United States.

Yale Man Reports Trees and Turtles in New Mexico 40,000,000 Years Old

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Discovery of perhaps the largest and oldest of all petrified hardwood forests was made known here, April 6, by Prof. George R. Wieland of Yale University, who performed field work in the San Juan Basin of New Mexico the last two summers.

There he gathered specimens of hardwoods, petrified cycads, palmettos, clumps of tree fern roots, the more usual pines, together with some bones of turtles and dinosaurs, all of which lived about 40,000,000 years ago, according to the professor.

In the period known as the Mesaverde division of the upper Cretaceous time, the great interior "Pierre Sea" stretched from the region of the present Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, and the present San Juan basin region constituted a great flat country of swamps and bayous.

"These fossils from the 'Mesaverde' of the San Juan basin of extraordinary variety make possible one of those rare opportunities where we can bring to light a landscape of bygone times," Professor Wieland said. "The investigation of the new material is well under way."

Prof. Samuel J. Record of the school of forestry has verified the determination of several of the species of hardwoods which are of remarkable preservation as seen in thin sections under the microscope.

Seventy Convicted as Drunken Drivers

Seventy persons were convicted in Massachusetts last week for operating motor vehicles while under the influence of liquor, 46 less than in the previous week, according to the report of George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Seven were committed to jail, six from district courts and one from a superior court.

Convictions for this offense the second time within six years totaled four in district courts. Three were given jail sentences and appealed, and one was committed to jail.

Of the 1276 licenses and registrations suspended or revoked last week, 103 were for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

Boston Concern Increases Amount of Stock in Hands of Employees

Distribution of stock in the H. A. Johnson Company, of Boston, has been made to 26 partner-employees, which raises the total of stock in the hands of this group to $230,000. This represents more than 27 per cent of the voting stock of the company.

Announcement of the distribution was made by Edwin C. Johnson, president of the company and a vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It is in line with the profit sharing plan which has been in operation in the food supply house since 1922, and was established by Mr. Johnson two years after he assumed control of the business, founded by his father in 1877.

The original partnership group consisted of 14 employees who had rendered distinguished service to the company, and was later increased to 26. Employees are elected to partnership by the group as a reward for their achievements and annually receive a stock bonus, which is computed on the basis of the company's profits and proportioned according to the salaries of the members of the partnership.

"The plan," Mr. Johnson said, "has been highly successful in stimulating a feeling of pride in doing their best work for the business in which they are financially interested. They know that the better they do themselves, the more salary they receive, and the larger their bonus. And the better the company does as a whole, the larger the bonuses and the greater the cash dividends and stock accumulations in the company."

"During the eight years in which the partnership group plan has been in operation, the partners have received an average of about 14 per cent yearly of their salaries in stock bonuses," Mr. Johnson said.

COOLIDGE VISITS WORCESTER

WORCESTER MASS. (AP)—Former President Calvin Coolidge attended the meeting here April 5 of the council of the American Antiquarian Society, of which he is president. Routine matters preparatory to the meeting of the society in Boston April 16 were discussed. Immediately after the meeting Mr. Coolidge left the city to return to Northampton.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Field and Forest Club; round table, talk on "The Pulse of Our Community," by Miss Sarah Harding Hunter, musical entertainment. 3 Joy Street, 7:45.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Parlor D, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association; meeting. Harbinger Club, travel talks on "Alaska" by Miss Linda McAdam, and "Brittany" by Miss Margaret Allen, home of Miss Alice Bogart, 130 Vernon Street, 7:45; meeting, Woman's Club, talk on "Old Brook Farm," by Mrs. M. Gertrude Cutter, Library Hall, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert, Alice Armstrong Kimball, soprano, and Jacobus Langendoen, violoncellist, 8:15.

Theaters

Tremont—"The Tavern."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"D. C. M."
Majestic—John McCormack in the film "Song of My Heart."
Hollis Street—Mrs. Fiske in "The Rivals."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Print Galleries," by Miss Schacht, 11.

Copley-Plaza; meeting, Jewish Children's Aid Society, State Dining Room, 2.

Luncheon, Advertising Club of Boston; talk by Harford Powell Jr. of Osborn & Powell on "The News of Appomattox Comes to Boston," Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Sales Conference, Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards, principal speakers, Guy W Ellis of Detroit and A. John Berge of Chicago. Lounge, Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, 10.

Hotel Statler; luncheon, N. E. Bakers Association, Parlor D; 12:30.

Sixty-fourth annual encampment, Massachusetts G. A. R., general sessions, Faneuil Hall, all day, through Wednesday.

Fifty-first annual convention, Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R. auxiliary, Hotel Statler, all day through Wednesday.

Fortieth annual convention, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, general sessions, Hotel Statler, all day through Wednesday.

Forty-eighth annual encampment, Massachusetts Department, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, all day, through Wednesday.

Thirty-eighth annual convention, Massachusetts Department, ladies of the G. A. R., general sessions, American House, all day, through Wednesday.

Meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, talk by P. A. Harrison on "Camp Kiwanis," Boston City Club, 12:15.

Rummage sale, benefit of Norfolk House Center, Roxbury, Horticultural Hall, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston; "Early famous scenes and men of early Boston," lecture at 9 a. m., to be repeated at 10 and 2:30 p. m.; "Birds of Woodland, Shore and Orchard," 11 a. m. and repeated at 1:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepère, lent by William A. Sargent; etchings by Bartolozzi; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings and engravings by Hogarth; portrait engravings of early New England.

...wart Gardner Museum, Fenway—...n on Tuesdays, Thursdays and ... from 10 to 4, with admission fee ... cents. Sundays from 1 ... 4 with admission free.

...rg Art Museum, corner ...y Street and Broadway, ...mbridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sun... 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Moya art lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Loan exhibition of drawings.

Children's Museum of Boston; Czechoslovakian articles, odds, and handicrafts.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Etchings by Hans Kleiber. Audubon prints. Through April 26.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Water colors by Carl Cutler, Marion Chase, Charles Hopkinson, C. H. Pepper and Harley Perkins, and oils by Miss Chase. Through April 12.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Equestrian paintings by Richard B. Adam; etchings and drypoints by Dwight Sturges. Through April 12.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings, engravings and woodcuts by old masters.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by six Irish artists. Through April 18. Water colors by Hester Adlercron, sculpture by Hester Bancroft, and pastels by Virginia Welch. Through April 12

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Jean-Louis Forain. Through April 30.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Frederick Bosley. Through April 12.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street—Paintings by American and European artists.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Oils by five modern Americans: Buk, Bates, Speight Perkins and Schulhoff and other paintings. Through April 12.

Harvard Society of Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Pictures by 12 modern Mexican painters. Through April 12.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through April 12. Water colors by Dodge Macknight. Through April 8. Studies in dancing (oils, pastels and water colors) by Stella Bloch. Through April 15.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Recent drawings in black and white by Richard B. Whorf, through April 19. Water colors by C. H. Richert.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Exhibition of etchings, drawings and water colors of birds by Charles E. Hell; group of small toys and dolls from foreign countries. Through April 29.

KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 5

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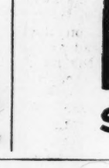

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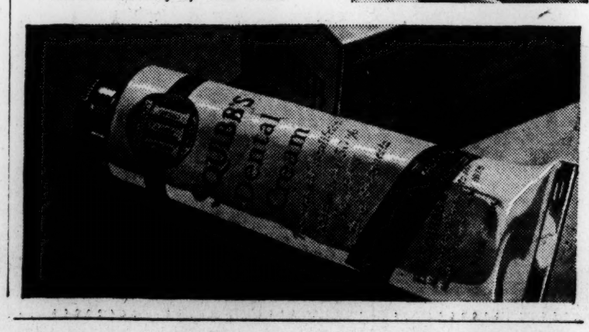

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CARNEGIE STUDY URGES HIGHER BAR STANDARDS

Sharp Practices Criticized, Probationary Period for Lawyers Supported

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The legal profession contains "too many representatives who unscrupulously use all the tricks of the trade and too many well-meaning but incompetent lawyers," the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching charges in its annual Review of Legal Education in the United States and Canada, just issued.

To correct the situation, the foundation recommends that law schools and examiners of law students take "whatever steps they can to make the coming generation of lawyers competent and high-minded."

The immediate problem, however, the foundation holds, is primarily one for the higher courts and other bar admission authorities rather than for the law schools.

"The present activities of colleges in providing a broad cultural foundation for lawyers, and of law schools in inculcating a scientific knowledge of the law," the review says, "need not so much to be modified as to be supplemented by independent measures. These should be specially devised to contribute qualities that are no less essential to the profession, yet lie outside the province of institutions of learning."

The most promising proposal yet advanced, it holds, is that for the establishment of a "junior bar," which would entail a probationary period during which the student would have actual experience in legal practice.

"Young men of sound general principles," it continues, "need guidance which they do not at present receive, as to how far they can legitimately go in using sharp practices against unscrupulous opponents; as to the fees they should charge their clients, and as to the whole field of 'legal etiquette,' including the solicitation of business.

"Another commonly recognized weakness of our present system is its lack of genuine practical training to supplement the theoretical instruction provided by the schools. Practiced expertness and habits of ethically sound professional conduct are alike in this, that neither can be adequately developed except in contact with the actual practice of the law."

In other countries, the review stresses, this contact is regarded as an essential feature of the student's preparation. "In our own country," it continues, "this 'missing element' has been crowded out of legal education, partly by the increased amount of time that our law schools and colleges of general education demand in the way of cultural and theoretical preparation, and partly by the unwillingness of modern law offices to accommodate young men not actually admitted to practice."

The review records the changes made during the year in the bar admission requirements in 16 states and the growing interest in research displayed by several schools. Six new degree-conferring law schools were opened last autumn in the United States, it reports, while one school lost the power to confer degrees.

New York to Work With New Jersey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A merging of the two agencies of New York and New Jersey with jurisdiction over tunnel and bridge building, port development and correlated matters has just been agreed upon at a meeting held here by leaders of the two State Legislatures. The amalgamation will bring together the Port of New York Authority and the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commissions.

The outcome of the conference had the approval of Gov. Morgan F. Larson of New Jersey and Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York. No title has been decided upon for the combined organization but the personnel of both bureaus will be retained so far as possible.

While there are certain financial details to be worked out, such as the separation of revenues from tolls from the Holland Tunnel in order that these may be kept in a separate account for the amortization of the bonds, these are not regarded as details which will militate against the early approval of the plan by the legislatures of the two states.

NEW COAL BREAKER BEGINS OPERATIONS

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The world's largest anthracite breaker, the first all-steel, all-electrically equipped of its kind, began operation April 2 at Locust Summit, Pa., where it has been constructed for the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company by the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation.

The new breaker has a capacity of 12,500 tons of top-quality coal. Each car brought from the mines passes to a rotary dumper, whence it is conveyed to the breaker. An ingenious device floats the pure coal in sand-filled water, and allows the heavier impurities to sink. While in process of further cleaning, the coal is graded on screens and conveyed to cars.

HEARINGS REOPENED ON WABASH VALUING

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reopened on April 4 the question of valuing the Wabash Railroad, and set further hearings for May 12.

The commission placed a value of $103,616,951 upon the line as of June 30, 1919. In its petition for reopening, the road contended that its valuation for rate making and recapture purposes should be $161,545,948.

CORN ALCOHOL BAN SOUGHT IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Prohibition of manufacture of alcohol from corn will be recommended to the Government by the National Alcohol Committee, a semi-official organization presided over by the Secretary of the Interior.

The committee will suggest that by this means the necessity of importing corn for use as food can be avoided and it will point out that sufficient alcohol to satisfy the country's needs can be made from materials now going to waste in the sugar-raising industry. Decision to make this recommendation was taken by the committee as one of the first steps in its 1930 campaign to rid Mexico gradually of the drink habit.

Carnegie Awards Foster Fine Arts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Carnegie Corporation has announced the award of eight new scholarships for study in the fine arts in this country and abroad. The scholarships, which provided for stipends of from $1200 to $2000, are intended to help prepare the recipients for advanced work as teachers in colleges and universities.

Frederick B. De Knatel and G. Haydn Huntley, both of Massachusetts, and Robert J. Goldwater of New Hampshire, receive awards to pursue graduate work at Harvard University; Elizabeth W. Barrett, of Ohio, and Isabel C. Herdle, of New York, at Radcliffe College; Philip R. Adams and Alfred W. Hubbard, both of Ohio, at Princeton; and Ann M. Hoskin, of Pennsylvania, in Europe under the direction of Bryn Mawr College.

Continuation for another year of eight scholarships previously granted was also announced. The renewed appointments were: William L. M. Burke, Marvin C. Ross and Gertrude A. Rothschild of New York; Marian Hayes, Illinois; Pierre M. Purves, Pennsylvania; Robert B. Shaffer, Ohio, and Demetrius T. Tselos, Oklahoma, all to continue graduate study in Europe under the direction of various universities and colleges in the United States. Samson L. Faison Jr., of Maryland, received a renewed award to continue graduate study at Princeton.

Nuisance Law Used to Fight Speakeasy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that the municipal nuisance laws, properly enforced, could be invoked to close up every speakeasy in New York City, Maj. Maurice Campbell, Federal Prohibition Administrator, on April 4 caused the arrest and arraignment of two men on the charge of running an establishment in West Forty-eighth Street in contravention of these laws. It was the first time the nuisance laws have been invoked in Manhattan to aid dry enforcement.

The case was brought before Louis B. Brodsky, magistrate in the West-side Court, and administrators' agents testified that the alleged speakeasy was conducted in such a noisy and turbulent manner as to constitute a nuisance to immediate neighbors and so came under the ordinances outlawing such places. The action did not place any especial emphasis on the alleged violation of the Volstead Act.

Previous efforts to invoke the nuisance laws to close up speakeasies have resulted, it was said in informed circles, in recriminations between the federal administrator and Mayor James J. Walker, the latter taking the position that the city could not spare police for inforcing federal statutes, while Major Campbell held that as local nuisances the places came under the jurisdiction of the city ordinances and administrative machinery.

12 Fellowships Aid Peace Cause

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The award of 12 fellowships in international law for the academic year 1930-31 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has just been announced here by Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the endowment.

The winners of the fellowships are: Lawrence Preuss, University of Michigan; William L. Taylor, Columbia University; Hardy C. Dillard, Michigan; Yuel-Li-Liang, American University; Dorothy A. Trautwein, Columbia; Edward Dumbauld, Harvard; Ruth D. Masters, Columbia; Harold J. Tobin, Louisiana State University; Lionel H. Liang, Clark University; Eric Cyril Bellquist, University of California; Eleanor Poland, Radcliffe College, and Samuel E. Gates, Harvard.

The stipends range from $1000 to $1800. The fellows are required to register at some American or foreign university and devote their entire time to the study of international law and international relations.

PERSHING TO RECEIVE WAR SCIENCE DEGREE

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force during the World War, will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science, from New York University, April 11, Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor, announced April 1.

The ceremony at University Heights will conclude with the planting of a memorial tree and a Reserve Officer's Training Corps regimental review.

GERMANY COPIES AMERICA

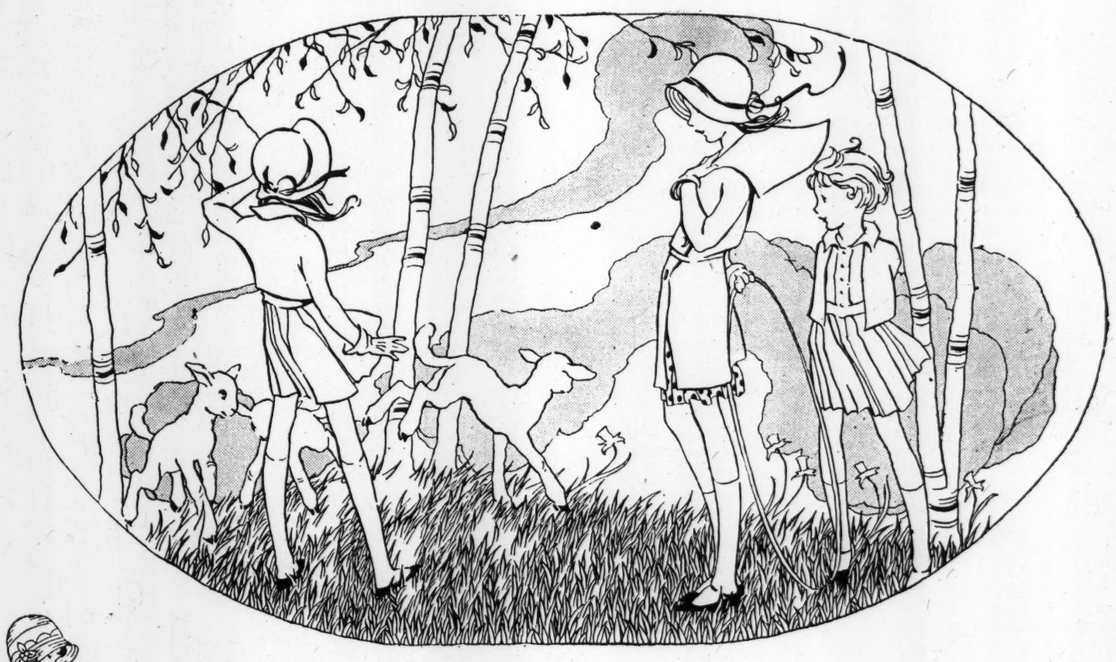
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Germany is considering a more simplified form of parliamentary government modeled on American lines, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, told members of the New York Legislature in an address here on April 2. The multiple party form of government in Germany, he said, brings about the closest possible examination of all measures adopted, but is also cumbersome.

RAILROAD PURCHASE ASKED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Permission to acquire the Alton & Eastern, the St. Louis & Alton, the St. Louis & O'Fallon freight lines of East St. Louis and the suburban railway, was sought April 7 by the Illinois Terminal Company in an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the Altman Manner



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In Small Dimensions

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LEFT

Basketweave coat, detachable cape. Sizes 1 to 3. Matching transparent hat. $22.50 for the set.

RIGHT

Covert coat with detachable bow-trimmed cape. 3 to 6... $22.50. At $3.95 a cunning hat of mottled braid.

LEFT

Sister suits of navy wool rep, tuck-in Eton blouses. Sizes 4 to 6, $22.50. In sizes 8 to 12, $25.00. Ballibuntl hat $9.75

RIGHT

Sister coats of navy poiret sheen, silk lined. In sizes 2 to 6, $22.50. Sizes 6 to 12, $29.50. Navy Milan Hat . $9.50

LEFT

Eton collar blouse, $1.95 Covert skirt to match coat top right, $4.95. Covert cape coat. Sizes 10 to 16, $29.50. At $8.75 a blouse of silk crepe.

RIGHT

Three piece ensemble of navy poiret twill. Blouse and coat with lining of printed crepe de chine. Sizes 10 to 16, $45.00. At $1.95 a dotted cotton blouse.

Children's Coats	$12.50 to $95.00
Junior Millinery	$3.75 to $18.50
Girls' Suits	$16.75 to $45.00
Girls' Coats	$19.75 to $59.50

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ANCIENT INCA NOW RECIPIENT OF U. S. CAPITAL

Investments in Peru Total $150,889,000 in 1929, Mostly in Copper

Although mineral resources, gold, silver, copper and particularly petroleum in recent years, are important in the economic development of Peru through foreign capital, there was a time under the ancient Incas when gold, silver and precious stones were not valued as treasure, and buying and selling of them was unknown, according to Dr. Max Winkler.

As a sidelight on present-day conditions in Peru, Dr. Winkler in "Investments of United States Capital in Latin America," gives an account of Inca economic life, based on a history of Inca civilization written 320 years ago.

The skill of the Incas, Dr. Winkler observes, was particularly noteworthy in regard to irrigation, the water distribution having been regulated by measures which even today would not seem entirely obsolete. The well-being of the state was the sole purpose of the regulations and no favor was granted to anybody. Irrigation was compulsory, and the rich man or the noble received no more water than the most insignificant peasant.

The state, according to Dr. Winkler's account, not only regulated the water supply, but also the tilling of the soil and the cultivation of crops. The tribute paid to the King, he states, consisted of manual labor to cultivate the properties of the sun-god and the King and to store the crops in the granaries of each village. The crops belonging to the sun-god, to the King were stored separately, though in the same warehouses.

"When our ancestors in northern Europe were living as cave dwellers," writes Dr. Winkler, "there must have existed settled agricultural communities in the Peruvian region, and the most special system of agriculture in the Western Hemisphere was attained there centuries before Columbus discovered America.

American investments in Peru totaled $150,889,000 in 1929, most of which is in copper mining, according to Dr. Winkler. American interests own nearly all the vanadium deposits. Peru is the only country in the world where vanadium is found. An American concern called, incidentally, the Inca Mining Company, operates one of the largest gold mining properties in the country.

Peru, Dr. Winkler points out, ranks high among the oil-producing countries of Latin America, with an annual average yield of about 7,000,000 barrels a year, two-thirds of the petroleum output being controlled by American interests, chiefly the International Petroleum Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary. Petroleum now constitutes about one-third of Peru's total exports.

"Investments of United States capital in Latin America" is a study made for the World Peace Foundation and issued by it as one of a series of publications to carry out its policy of furnishing facts to the public in furtherance of international good will.

Mexico Questions Effect of Talkie

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Rector of the Mexican National University, Ignacio Garcia Tellez, states that the introduction of the English talkie in Mexico has made a social problem of national scope which the university cannot ignore, and to that end has solicited the opinions of over 50 prominent Mexicans representative of the intellectual class.

Two questions have been put to each of these persons, and upon their combined conclusions will be based whatever action the university may take. The questions are: "What do you believe will be the cultural effect of the English talkie in Mexico?" and "What action do you believe the National University should take in this matter?"

Among the 50-odd persons who will give the answer are cabinet ministers, writers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, historians, scientists, artists, engineers and others representing also every shade of political thought, from "reactionaries" up or down the scale to Communists.

SWARMS OF LOCUSTS CROSS SUEZ CANAL

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CAIRO—Huge swarms of locusts have crossed the Suez Canal, reaching the Delta or cultivated area near Ismailia, breaking through the army of flame-throwers in the Sinai desert.

The Government was stirred to further efforts, sending 150 flame-throwers, 200 tons of liquid destroyer, also units of the Egyptian army and 60 mechanics to repair the large fleet of cars established at El Arish, the capital of Sinai desert.

Vermilion Valley's Narrow Trails Are Route of Quaint Milk Train

Mules Make Daily Journey From Echevearria to San Diego, Cuba, Through Dense Jungle and Along Precipitous Mountains

Hidden amid mountains and jungles and reached by trails too difficult for tourists to follow, lies the Vermilion Valley of Cuba. The following is the third of four articles in which an American artist describes his visit to this enchanting region.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Havana, Cuba

THE jungle thickly pressed the narrow trail on both sides. From far below, out of a sea of green foliage came the faint tinkling of bells, indistinct and intermittent. The jungle, that a few moments before had seemed noisy with the strange cries of gayly colored birds and with the dripping moisture from the alreadyy overburdened leaves, now felt lonely with the faint sound of bells.

"What's that?" I asked of Domingo, my boon companion and savant extraordinary of mountain lore.

"That's Manuel."

"And Manuel?" Domingo seemed surprised that I should ask the last. He paused for a moment before replying, "Manuel takes the milk train from Echeverria to San Diego. If we hurry a little, we catch him. Manuel's a good friend of mine."

"Everyone," I replied, "is a good friend of yours in the mountains, no?"

Domingo laughed.

Our trail now descended sharply and the hoofs of the horses scraped and crashed over the slippery rocks or slid down the muddy slopes as they sought for footholds. Near the bottom, the twisting roots of a jungle giant checked the descent of my horse. I stopped for a moment and gazed in admiration at the huge tree that lifted itself far above the tangled foliage which vainly sent up a thousand arms to drag it back.

Through the Rain

Once down in the jungle, the sound of the bells was lost. A heavy downpour blotting out the trail before us forced us to pause for a few minutes. When the deluge gave way to the drizzle again, we raced our horses over the trail, splashing through pools, clattering over rocks or thudding on the mold that had been accumulating before the trail had been hacked out with machetes. Presently we caught the sound of the bells again. Another turn and we say Manuel complacently ambling along on his pony. The pack mules were out of sight, hidden by the many twistings of the trail.

"Hola, Manuel!" Domingo shouted, and when we drew up alongside, Domingo presented me to him. Manuel was a young fellow with the unmistakable Indian features that distinctly characterize all the inhabitants of the valley. His thin figure of medium height and soft skin gave no hint of the remarkable endurance possessed by these men, who can ride hour after hour over the roughest trails, labor from dawn to dusk, and sing the evening away as they sit in the doorways of their palm huts with the cool Cuban night gradually enveloping them.

Leaving the two friends talking as though they had not seen each other for months, I trotted ahead to have a look at the pack train. Three small Spanish mules without tie ropes or halters were jogging steadily ahead. They looked neither to the right nor to the left, and fine cord mesh muzzles forestalled any inclinations to nibble juicy grass tidbits by the roadside.

Mules Well Trained

Branching trails never tempted them and so well were the mules trained that though Manuel carried a long whip, I never saw him use it once in the three kilometers we accompanied him. Each mule carried two large milk cans slung one to the side. The cans were of the modern type, contrasting strangely with the manner in which they were carried, symbolic of the very gradual metamorphosis taking place in Cuba today. Fortunately for the infants of San Diego the milk is not rich, else it would be churned to butter in the 10-kilometer scramble.

Long before there is light in the east, Manuel's day begins. He saddles his train, lashes his milk cans securely and starts on the long grind that ascends, descends and winds. Every morning in the week fair weather or foul, dry trail or wet, the mule bells jangle on the trail. After several days of continued rain the trail where it is steep or clings precariously to a mountain side, is exceedingly treacherous, and horse and rider often go down in the soft, red, sticky mud. Manuel thinks nothing of his 20-kilometer round trip and after our trails had separated and the mule bells had faded into the distance, Domingo told me that Manuel rides again to town of Sunday afternoons, returning, if there is a moon, late in the evening—but not on business, Domingo added with a wink.

F. W. S.

Dust of Lake Basin To Be Laid by Oiling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

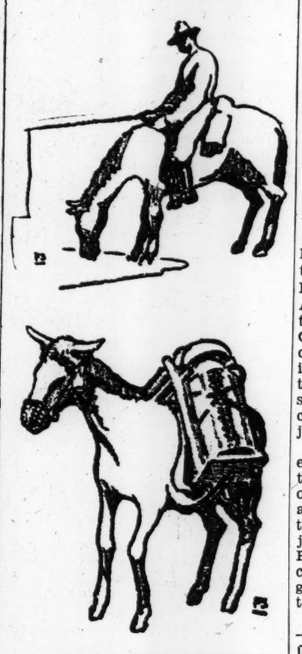
MEXICO CITY—Mexico is using planes in an effort to locate the source of huge dust clouds that sweep over Mexico City almost like an Alaskan blizzard at frequent intervals every spring, as the dry season is nearing its end.

The site of observance of these planes is the basin of Lake Texcoco, which is left a bed of dust during the spring months, until the beginning of the rainy season. When the exact spots from which the dust clouds emanate have been marked by the pilots, they will be petrolized.

Many methods of checking these dust clouds have already been tried without success. A drainage system, planting rows of trees to form a barrier, and planting alfalfa in the lake basin are among the proposed remedies that were unsuccessful. Alfalfa would not grow in the arid basin.

Lake Texcoco lies between the Federal District and the State of Mexico, in the lowest part of the Valley of Mexico. It is about 20 miles long, and 12 miles wide, and during the wet season it attains a great depth.

Twenty-Kilometer Ride 'All in the Day's Work



Above—Manuel. Below—A Milk Train "Locomotive."

TRIALS WITHOUT JURIES ADVISED FOR PORTO RICO

Atttorney-General Proposes Radical Court Reforms to Gov. Roosevelt

SAN JUAN, P. R. (By U. P.)—Recommendation that the Legislature abolish the jury system in Porto Rico is contained in a letter from the Attorney-General, James E. Beverly to Governor Roosevelt. The Attorney-General holds that the institution is cumbersome, inefficient and for the insular Department of Justice relatively costly and that trials would be speeded up and more impartially decided if responsibility was fixed on judges alone.

"In Porto Rico" the Attorney-General writes the Governor, "we intrust the judge alone to hear and decide on civil cases involving the property and fortune of citizens and we intrust these same judges with exclusive jurisdiction over misdemeanor cases. Paradoxically it is only when a man commits a serious crime that he is given the benefit of an extra chance to escape by means of a jury trial.

"It is useless to argue about the theory of the jury system when experience has demonstrated clearly that the institution no longer serves the purpose for which it was created. Futhermore the appeal courts are always open to criticize errors made by the trial courts. I venture to say that the criminal business of the district courts could and would be dispatched in less than half the time it now takes if the jury system were abolished."

The Attorney-General estimates that the abolition of juries would save the Department of Justice $45,000 a year and would furthermore result in rapid trials and in the clearing of congested dockets.

"I earnestly hope," says Mr. Beverley, "that the Legislature may see fit to either abolish the jury entirely or to restrict rigidly the cases in which it may be used."

Should the Legislature refuse to follow his recommendation and insist on retaining the institution Mr. Beverly believes that certain amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure are imperative if the criminal courts are to function properly. He proposes that the Code be so amended as to permit five-sixths majority of the jury to render a verdict.

ATTORNEYS TO SIGN FAMOUS OLD PAPER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N C.—An interesting document in the form of a 7500-word transcript of the famous Trustees of Dartmouth College versus Woodward case, which was decided by Chief Justice John Marshall when he sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, was shown here by Robert E. Lee of Charleston, S. C., who engrossed the document.

It is planned to have the document signed by some 800 lawyers of North Carolina for presentation to the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Mr. Lee declares he was two weeks engrossing the decision in the celebrated case, in which Daniel Webster figured.

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26 BATTLESHIPS NOT TO BE BUILT, $800,000,000 SAVED

Gibson Tells World of the Actual Results of London Naval Conference

NEW YORK—The following is the text of an address radiocast from London on April 6 by Hugh Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium throughout the American continent over the Columbia Broadcasting System:

As I have been afforded this opportunity to speak to you today about the progress of the London naval conference, I am glad to be able to give you a record of concrete results.

During the past week, definite agreement has been reached between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. This agreement is the result of months of patient and friendly negotiation, but the time has been well spent, for the agreement is advantageous to all three countries and constitutes an important contribution to international friendship and good understanding.

Let me state briefly what this settlement means in terms of reduction. It means that from the fleets of the three powers nine battleships are to be scrapped without replacement. The Japanese battleship fleet will consist of nine battleships. The reduction of the combined battleship fleets of the three countries will therefore equal in numbers the third largest battleship fleet of the world.

This is not all. Under the terms of the Washington Treaty, the United States, Great Britain and Japan were committed to the laying down of 26 battleships between now and 1936. Under the arrangement of the last week, not one single battleship will be laid down during the next six years.

Saving of Many Millions

These 26 battleships would have cost between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000. How much of that will be spent after 1936 depends on the next conference. None of it will be spent during the life of the treaty made by this conference.

It is easy to make this comparison between what the limitation on battleships agreed to here saves over the limitation agreed to in Washington eight years ago. It is not possible to make such a comparison for the limitation of cruisers, destroyers and submarines, for the Washington Treaty failed to limit such vessels.

The great achievement of this conference is that it has arrived at a basis for limiting all kinds of vessels in the three largest fleets, and the cruisers, destroyers and submarine tonnage under this limitation will be far below the lowest limit which was discussed at Geneva in 1927.

To those of us who have followed the efforts for limitation since the Washington conference, the results attained here so far are beyond reasonable expectation. But actually reduction is not the most important part of this agreement. If the reduction had been less and the agreement were made on a higher level, it would still contain the major objectives for which the conference was called, which was the establishment of relationships between the countries based on a limitation agreement which provides every country with a definite knowledge of the plans of the others and that sense of security which comes from such knowledge.

Security and Good Will

I should like to make that point clear—a fixed, agreed relationship between nations is what produces security and consequent good will. At just what level that relationship is established is not so important so far as security is concerned.

Eight years ago, when the Washington Treaty was signed, although it covered only two of the five kinds of warships, it tremendously increased the good understanding between the principal naval powers, and it stopped by treaty the competitive building in battleships and aircraft carriers. It went much further than that. It fixed in the minds of the world the conception that navies could be limited by international agreement and that competitive naval building, with its attendant international irritation, could be stopped.

Although that treaty did not limit cruisers, destroyers and submarines, it did so firmly establish the idea of limitation that there has been no serious body of opinion in any country in the world that has expressed itself against the theory, and there has been a constant effort to achieve in practice the conception which the Washington Treaty fixed in public opinion.

Those of us who have sat through the work of the preparatory commission and the three-power naval conference at Geneva must realize that putting into practice this great conception, like that of any other which affects so many diverse interests and runs counter to long-established custom, is fraught with great difficulties. But the experience gained in those meetings makes this achievement here all the more impressive because for the three largest navies in the world the work that was left uncompleted at Washington in 1922 is now complete.

Proud of Solution

Having been almost exclusively occupied during the last six years with various phases of the disarmament problem, I think I understand as well as anybody the difficulties of reaching such negotiated agreements, and I do not hesitate to volunteer an opinion as to the value of the agreement already assured.

I can perhaps put it most briefly by saying that if in the three-power naval conference held at Geneva in 1927 we had been able to conclude a three-power treaty on similar lines, I should have been very proud of it as an effective, fair and advantageous bargain for all three parties. This is equally true today, and I feel that we can well be proud of having found such a solution for our longstanding difficulties.

The greatest value of such agreements lies not so much in their immediate effect as in the benefits that come with time. The Washington agreement in regard to battleships was considered a splendid achievement, which it was, but battleships were then the center of so much contentious opinion that it was necessary to provide for extensive replacement in order to maintain a high level of efficiency for the battleship class. The mere fact that we reached a treaty agreement in regard to capital ships in 1922 has removed them from the area of suspicion and competition, and it has therefore been possible at this conference, with very little difficulty, to reach agreement to forego the replacement of these ships during the life of our treaty in a manner that would have been considered incredible eight years ago.

Process Is a Continuing One

The process that we are engaged in is a continuing process. There is no solution of the relationships between navies in the sense that you can have the solution of a mathematical problem. We must understand that all international problems are not susceptible of the same treatment. There are some that can be dealt with once and for all by some sweeping solution. This is sometimes true of the liquidation of a financial problem involving several countries. It is far from being true of the very intricate and delicate question of disarmament, involving as it does the fundamental duty of defense which each government owes to its people.

We must, therefore, recognize that we cannot hope for any miraculous instant solution of the problem of limiting navies, that we must approach it with infinite patience and good will as a continuing process, and that we must find ample reward in the periodic achievement of what may appear modest results. We must also remember that, however convinced we may be of the soundness of our ideas on limitation or reduction, we cannot and must not try to impose them on others.

The whole hope of the future of the disarmament movement lies in the willing acceptance by the powers concerned of agreements reached by negotiation, not imposed by force. If the parties to a conference reach willing agreement and feel while the treaty remains in force that not only have they been fairly treated but that the treaty has worked to the general advantage, they will come back to the next periodic conference with greater confidence than they warranted in accepting further measures of reduction.

Question of Coercion

If, on the other hand, through the exercise of undue pressure governments are brought to accept measures of limitation which they accept grudgingly and which during the life of the treaty they feel to be oppressive to them, they will refuse to come back to the next conference or, if they do come, it will be in a spirit which does not promote further progress.

In this connection we must remember that, just as we should resent any attempt to coerce us into accepting distasteful measures of disarmament, so we must be scrupulously careful to avoid seeking to impose our views on other people. This delegation receives from home a considerable volume of correspondence from people who believe that certain measures are desirable, but from that tenable ground they go on to insist that we impose their views on other countries and oblige them to accept what we think is good for them.

Aside from the fact that nobody has yet explained to us how we are to force other nations to do as we tell them without resort to war, they must remember that no country can be coerced in this way, because its representatives remain always at entire liberty to pack up and go home, and, even if such coercion were possible, we must remember that the net result would be that this would be the last conference on limitation, for, having had one taste of these strong-arm methods of negotiation, other powers would have no desire to repeat the experiment.

Work Ahead of Conference

I have talked to you only about those things which are now completed. The work which lies ahead of the conference at the moment involves broad technical and political questions directly affecting Great Britain, France and Italy. If there existed in the world no other powers than those present at this conference, these problems would be much simpler and easier of solution. We must not forget, however, that in this ancient and complex European system, such problems are far from simple, and that the political considerations affecting these three powers also involve a broad range of other countries which remain outside the scope of our treaty and which are in no way bound by agreements reached here.

It, therefore, behooves these three powers to scrutinize their problems very carefully, not only in the light of their relations to each other, but also in the light of their relations and commitments to others powers with a view to determining what is the maximum contribution they can make to our general agreement, without prejudice to those other relationships which continue, regardless of the agreements we are now seeking.

And just as we bespoke general patience in order that we might have time to work out our problem, so it is now only a matter of fair play for us in our turn to show equal patience while other people make an effort to work out their problem.

We have good reason to hope that a five-power agreement may be signed before we leave here. Whether this is to be, we ought to know within a few days. If this is to be, it will mark the most notable testimony to the existence of a more secure, confident and peaceful world than any five powers have given since the war. If the full measure of that agreement cannot be had at this session, the three-power agreement can be made, and made on a basis which will welcome in the other two powers when their difficulties have been solved.

We feel sure of an ultimate solution, for the work that has been done here and the spirit in which it has been done are such as to spell either immediate or ultimate success.

NEW INCOME TAX URGED TO PAY WAR VETERANS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Payment in cash to world war veterans of the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates with money to be raised by a tax on the "incomes of multimillionaires" was demanded in the House April 3 by Wright Patman (D.), Representative from Texas.

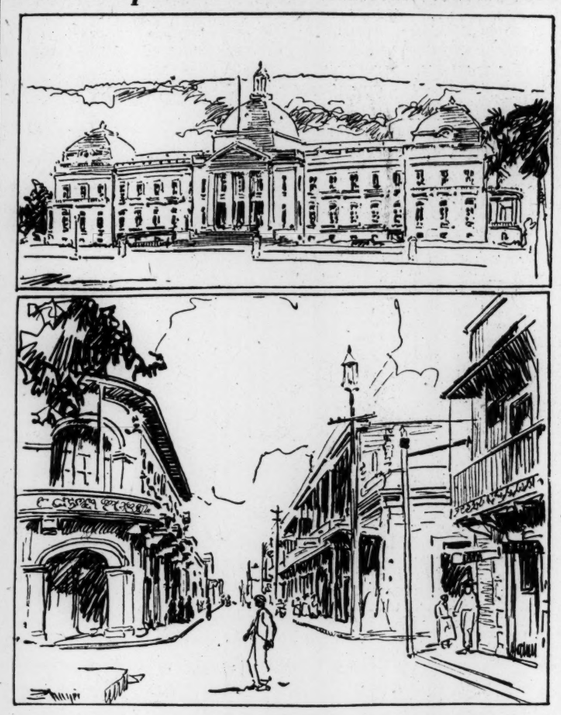
"Much has been said about Congress equalizing the burdens of war and causing property to serve as well as men during a war," he said. "Congress has an opportunity now to equalize the burdens of the last war by placing a tax on multimillionaires who are in possession of these enormous war profits and cause the payment of these certificates."

SETBACK TO COMMUNITS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The Trades and Labor Council of this city has passed a resolution forbidding nominations for election to the council of members of certain organizations with Communist sympathies. This resolution does not affect the present constitution of the council, which has no Communist member.

Twin Republics Show Old World Strain



Above—New Presidential Palace, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Below—Calle Separacion, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

HISPANIOLA AN EXAMPLE IN CONTRAST

(Continued from Page 1)

ferably Spanish; the smiles of its senoritas, no less than the habits of its plaza-loving public, seem always bound by intangible bonds to the Spanish fountain.

But in Port-au-Prince, or in Cap Haitien—metropolis of north Haiti—architecture and tradition, no less than the pleasing Creole spoken by the inhabitants, are predominantly French.

"Bon Dieu Bon!"—"The Good Lord Is Good"—characteristically remarks the Haitian peasant—with Gallic brevity and philosophic confidence.

Read a local newspaper, or attend a political rally, and the phases that strike you will be strangely reminiscent of the French Revolution—with the thought of "liberty" always uppermost. Talk to any of the élite, as the upper-class Haitians are known, and you cannot miss the pride in French culture which survived even the embittered and horrifying memories of the Haitian revolution.

Visit La Citadelle, fortress home of King Christophe—incomparable military ruin of the Western Hemisphere—and amid the rusting cannon and moss-grown stone you can readily imagine yourself in a feudal castle of medieval France.

Upon their cultural sub-structures inherited from France and Spain, respectively, Haiti and the Dominican Republic now are imposing gradually ideas, institutions, and methods emanating from the United States.

From 1916 to 1924 the Dominican Republic went through an American occupation, which now lingers only to the extent of a customs-receivership; an occupation which left Dominican sovereignty intact and which did not diminish the strong national spirit of the people. The benefits of the occupation, concluded by military evacuation in 1924, were the rehabilitation of finances, a marked impetus to highway construction, extension of public education, and improved public works and ports.

Haiti Wants Freedom

The Republic of Haiti, living under an American occupation since 1915, has been restive under what it considers a yoke, and members of the Forbes commission who recently visited that country, found the majority of Haitian spokesmen ready to sacrifice whatever physical and economic advantages are derived from the occupation in favor of the restoration of complete national sovereignty. The depth and force of the Haitian national spirit moved every unprejudiced observer. Popular representative government and American dis-occupation are Haitian goals.

In the economic field, the Dominican Republic appears more receptive to North American concepts than does Haiti. Plantation culture of sugar is well developed in the Dominican Republic, and there is an evident desire to attract American capital for the development of local industries and resources.

Haiti, on the other hand, with its exceedingly dense population clings zealously to the existing system of small peasant land holdings. Although the Constitution, as amended during the American régime, permits foreign land ownership, the mass of the people undoubtedly look with mistrust upon any expansion of foreign land holding, even in the form of semi-benevolent reclamation enterprises. The Haitian prefers the lot of a small-scale agriculturalist to that of plantation worker and is suspicious even of a well-meant land-titles survey.

ANGLO-ITALIAN EFFORTS MADE TO REACH UNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

plished, the conference may be reckoned a success even on a five-power basis.

For if a three-power treaty can be drafted which leaves France and Italy in a good humor, perhaps the ultimate success will be greater than a five-power treaty could have rendered possible. Any five-power treaty would inevitably have to be based upon compromises drawn with difficulty from each of the Latin countries. Concessions might have left a bad feeling. The limitations imposed by the treaty might have been irksome and the sense of being coerced by the three great powers would conceivably have overshadowed the constructive results.

Therefore if by conversations in the friendly atmosphere of London France and Italy can be conciliated and pointed in the direction of Geneva with good will in their hearts, the conference will indeed have contributed to European stability and peace. Such is the present task and such will be the task even more emphatically if the plenary session this week makes public avowal of the intention to write a tripartite agreement.

Meeting of Cabinets

The British Cabinet is meeting in London on April 7, and the French Council of Ministers in Paris is undoubtedly considering the latest political formula, and its decision may well be final. The committee of the chief naval advisers of the three great powers met again on April 7 to consider, the exact form the Japanese reservations shall take.

Accounts of the Japanese demands for right of transfer from destroyer to submarine categories and to build bigger eight-inch-gun cruisers have been published in the United States, but not elsewhere, and it is authoritatively stated that these rumors are incorrect. The Japanese big navy party has made such demands, but the Japanese delegation here is not putting them forward. On the contrary, a complete accord upon the Japanese reservations is still confidently anticipated.

In best-informed American circles doubt is felt if the delegation will be able to sail on the Leviathan on April 22. This would mean finishing work by April 17 in order to avoid the Easter week-end, and to be finished in such a short time would mean tremendously quick progress next week. It is considered likeliest that the Americans will be able to sail early in May, although their reservations on the Leviathan are still retained. It might be possible for the chief delegates to sail home when the three-power pact is finished, leaving subordinates to watch and initial the agreement with the other two.

CITY HALL DEDICATED

AUBURN, N. Y. (AP)—A new city hall, given to Auburn by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston and Mrs. Frederick K. Harris of Springfield, Mass., in memory of their father, the late David Munson Osborne, was dedicated April 5.

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BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BLACK STIFF FELTS. Smart shapes in the newest styles, as worn by all leading colleges and schools. Thoroughly recommended for hard wear. Best trimmings and sateen lined. SCHOOL PRICE, each 12/6 and 10/6 Postage 9d. extra.

ETON JACKETS AND VESTS. Made to the new improved college model from reliable Black Vicuna cloths. Stocked ready for immediate wear in four qualities, to fit boys from 8 to 15 years. SCHOOL PRICES 35/-, 42/- and 50/-

BOYS' HAIRLINE TROUSERS, to wear with Eton Coats and Vests, in dark and medium greys. In three qualities. SCHOOL PRICES 21/- and 27/6

BARKERS REGULATION MARLBOROUGH JACKETS AND VESTS. Cut to the new 1929 Barker model and approved by all the principal schools and colleges. Made from thoroughly tested Black Vicuna cloths. Button two or three. Fit young gentlemen 9 to 19 years. In six qualities. SCHOOL PRICES 35/-, 63/-, 55/-, 50/-, 42/-

And also in the Double Breasted style. SCHOOL PRICES ..... 45/- and 50/- LARGE SELECTION OF STRIPED WORSTED TROUSERS to wear with the above jackets and vests. SCHOOL PRICES 18/6, 30/-, 25/-, 21/-

THE BARKER PREPARATORY SUIT. These suits are made from carefully selected all wool suitings and tested to stand the hard wear of the strenuous school lad. Stocked in a large variety of designs of cloth, in Dark, Medium, and Light Greys, Fawns, Browns and Heather mixtures. To fit boys from 7 to 15 years. In five qualities. SCHOOL PRICES 30/-, 50/-, 42/-, 35/-

Also in Navy Botany Serge, all wool, fast dye. School price 38/6, 50/-, 75/-

DURABLE UNDERWEAR made from a light weight durable, pure botany wool, fully fashioned, unshrinkable & non-irritant. Available in vests, knicker drawers or pants. 24"-32" chest & waist. Per garment 8/6
3 suits (6 garments) for 50/-
34" chest & waist, per garment ..... 8"11
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GIRLS' PYJAMA of fine wool mixture. Well cut & perfect fitting. The two-way collar buttoning to the neck is in white poplin to match the cuffs. In clear stripes of Blue, Green, Red & Orange on White ground. Chest measure
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12/- 12/9 13/6
32 34 36
14/3 15/- 15/9
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CHICAGO JUDGE TELLS ONE WAY TO BEAT CRIME

Stop Buying Illicit Goods That Pay Criminals Big Profits, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Gang wars which have advertised Chicago to the world can be stopped by taking away the profit from illicit liquor selling and public gambling, said Judge Andrew A. Bruce, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, in the last of the "civic clinics" held by the Adult Education Council here.

"The gangsters say that the Chicago liquor business is worth millions of dollars a year," he said. "At any rate, they slay by the wholesale among themselves in order to crush out competitors and to secure its control. The moral is this—Every one of us who purchases liquor contributes to the fund for which these bandits are fighting and to the maintenance of the gunmen whom organized liquor sellers and organized gamblers and vice promoters recruit.

"Not only this, but we are furnishing the very sinews of war for the criminals. I have studied the criminal situation quite closely. I have examined into the life histories of many ex-convicts and paroles. An ex-convict once told me that about the only business a parolee could go into in the city of Chicago without being molested by the police was the bootlegging business.

"There is no question that a very large number of our confirmed criminals use bootlegging and gambling as their permanent means of getting a living and when they want 'to make a killing' engage in robbery and burglary. The thought often occurs to me that some of us who talk about personal freedom and the 'good old days' love our stomachs more than we do our country.

"How can we expect the boy and the girl to obey the law they do not like when we and many of our officers of justice and public officials, whom they should be led to respect, pick and choose and violate the law themselves. Of course there is crime when daily they see their parents struggling in poverty and the bootlegger and gambler riding in his limousine. We need individual self-sacrifice.

"We ask the immigrant to forswear allegiance to the old and to be loyal to the new. Yet we ourselves belittle that which we ask him to revere. For selfish political reasons and in order that we may obtain office and that our magazines and newspapers may sell, we lampoon our judges and public officials.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that most of our gangs are racial gangs and that certain nationalities make a specialty of bootlegging. We must therefore try and induce our various nationalities to cultivate a real pride and national or class self-respect that will begin to be assumed for the fact that they are coming to be known for their vices rather than for their virtues."

Judge Bruce declared that politics handicapped both the work of the police and the prosecution of crime and that it intimidated business men and made them servile. He asked for more judges and indicated an important need for more police.

Certain areas of Chicago are crime-breeding spots, Dr. Clifford R. Shaw of the Institute of Juvenile Research reported. He pointed out these districts as the disorganized and deteriorated sections contiguous to the down-town district and the large industrial centers.

An active attack on this problem was proposed by Dr. Shaw. He suggested selecting a section such as "back of the yards" where one out of every five boys between 10 and 17 years is arrested every year and has been for the past 30 years. He advised an intensive tryout of all the possible methods of dealing with boys and their gangs and of curbing harmful influences of environment.

TEXTILE TRADE TOLD TO SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

Henry Kendall Warns If It Doesn't, Public Opinion Will

AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—Henry Kendall of Boston, Mass., head of five textile mills in North and South Carolina, told the Atlantic Cotton Association April 7 that unless the textile industry takes care of its own problems in a satisfactory manner, "public opinion will step in and do the job for us."

"The textile industry," Mr. Kendall said, "is in a position to control its own positions. Our small percentage of export, only 7 per cent, means that we can, if we will, balance more nearly our supply with demand."

He described the industry as "disjointed," saying it was following policies which have been discarded in other industries.

Discussing labor conditions in the mills, Mr. Kendall said that "mill owners here in the South have regarded long hours as advantageous. Long hours are actually an economy boomerang. They have meant that for certain periods goods are turned out in such volume that an overproduction periodically recurs.

"Overproduction means curtailed employment. The latter means lessened purchasing powers. The new and sound practice of other advanced industries is to maintain purchasing power first.

"It is more than a coincidence that the companies which are growing are doing a good merchandising job. More attention to research, in every department, is essential," Mr. Kendall said.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — E. F. Creekmore, Fort Smith, Ark., was elected vice-president and general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, at a meeting of the board of directors here April 5.

Music in Boston

Handel and Haydn Society

The Handel and Haydn Society, at its concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, showed welcome signs of that rejuvenation which has been awaited since Thompson Stone became its conductor. Such rebuildings of course are not accomplished in a season. Progress in the case of this organization has been apparently slow. True, under Mr. Stone it departed at once from the venerable tradition which allowed its repertory to advance little beyond the "Messiah" and the "Creation," but unfortunately its performances until yesterday had not matched its ambitions. Now the long-expected transformation appears to be at hand.

Yesterday Mr. Stone not only set upon his program a comparatively recent piece, Kodaly's "Psalmus Hungaricus," for its first Boston hearing, but he directed a performance that did justice to its beauties and its power. The text is a free translation of the Fifty-fifth Psalm, made by the Hungarian poet, Michael Veg, in the sixteenth century, and it is taken to voice the oppressions and longings of the Hungarian people, as well as the afflictions and faith of King David. Kodaly has given it a setting which expresses with rare authenticity the spirit of the text. Using the form of plainsong against evocative choral and instrumental dissonances, he has synthesized classical musical tradition and racial emotion with extraordinary effectiveness. Paul Althouse, although he inclined to force his voice, declaimed forcefully the chant of David, and chorus and orchestra voiced plangently and stirringly the plaintive backgrounding atmosphere. Mr. Stone, who is said to have devoted himself during the last year to bettering his technique with the baton, displayed a new authority, and secured excellent tonal quality, balance and nuance from both singers and players.

Verdi's Manzoni Requiem, which occupied the latter and larger part of the program, also came to eloquent performance. Its somewhat theatrical measures were given full dynamic effect. The soloists, besides Mr. Althouse, were Nanette Guilford, soprano, Merle Alcock, alto, and William Simmons, bass. Miss Alcock 'n particular distinguished herself by expert and expressive use of her beautiful voice. L. A. S.

London String Quartet

Last night, in the Boston Public Library, the London String Quartet gave its third concert in the present series, with William Primrose replacing Mr. Sainton as viola player. The program comprised quartets of Brahms in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Schubert in D minor and Schumann in A major, Op. 41, No. 3.

Playing again to a capacity audience, this group of artists again won the warmest sort of welcome. Through an unforeseen circumstance it became necessary for them to seek the first climax of their program in the Brahms, thus making, as it were, an anti-climax of Schubert and Schumann. That the performance of the last two numbers in no wise fell short of the pace set by the Brahms, speaks well for the virtuosity of the performers, for of course, the gigantic Brahms quartet is an extraordinary blending of the elemental with the refined. Although the first movement carries no large appeal, musically, the second movement cannot fail to convey a direct message, especially as interpreted last night. With the finest sort of feeling for melodic line, the quartet played this Romanze in a manner which obviously delighted the audience. So also, did they perform the Allegretto, with its curious little chromatic downward sweep, finishing the quartet with a thoroughly rugged, almost savage performance of the sweeping Finale.

In the Schubert this quartet swung into the opening measures with a touch both sure and sympathetic. The Andante con variazone was colorful and unhackneyed, while the Presto was played with unusual vitality. A superb performance, followed by an equally excellent performance of the Schumann quartet. G. M. S.

Eighteenth Century Orchestra

The Eighteenth Century Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor, gave a concert yesterday afternoon at Jordan Hall, which was in the nature of a tercentenary celebration, and which benefited the Oliver Ames Jr. Post No. 117 of the American Legion. An audience of good size heard the long and varied program. The orchestra, all of whose members were in eighteenth century dress, played by candlelight. Their share of the program included a Gavotte by Lulli, a Canzone and Fuga by Frescobaldi; which, according to the program, had its first American performance; Haydn's "Farewell" Symphony, a stock piece with this orchestra since it permits the dimming of candles and a consequent picturesqueness; Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor, and Cimarosa's Sinfonia, "Orazi e Curiazi." Betty Higginson, soprano, sang "Batti, batti" from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and Scarlatti's "Gia il Sole da Gange," Exaudet's "Placid Sea on the Lea" and Hopkinson's "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free"—this last said to be the first song written in America. Mrs. Higginson sang it to a harpsichord accompaniment. Richard Appel joined the orchestra as organist for their playing of his own arrangement for orchestra and organ of some Puritan Psalms dating back to 1630. A Concerto for two pianos, organ and orchestra brought Reginald Boardman and Miss Gertrude Lord, pianists, and Mr. Appel, organist, in an imposing array as soloists. Couperin's "The Little Windmills" for oboe, clarinet and bassoon, and De Flagny's "The Muses in the Forest" for flute, bassoon and piano were also played.

Mr. Appel's version of the Puritan Psalms is skillful retaining the severity and the straightforwardness of this ritual music and yet clothing it in an instrumental garment which has interest and some colorfulness. The horn in each case takes the tune, and is followed by a harmonized version for the strings or other instruments. C. S. B.

BRIDGE BILL REPORTED

The legislative committee on counties today favorably reported a bill authorizing the Department of Public Works to construct a new bridge across the Merrimac River and over the tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company in Tyngeborough. The cost would be borne by the county of Middlesex, to come either from its highway appropriation or from a loan not to exceed $50,000.

Flight to Span U. S. Ends at Ft. Wayne

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—Albert W. Mooney's attempt to establish a transcontinental flight record for light airplanes terminated in a field five miles north of here at 7:12 a. m., central time April 5.

Mooney, who left Los Angeles, Calif., secretly at 6:43 a. m. Pacific time on April 4, made a landing in a small pasture when the motor of his plane suddenly ceased to function. He brought the machine down, came to this city, notified officials of the Mooney Aircraft Company at Wichita, Kan., that he was down, and then went to a hotel to get some rest.

Mooney was the builder of the little monoplane in which the record attempt was made. He expressed the belief that in covering the 2000 miles from Los Angeles to Fort Wayne he had established a distance record for light planes.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Allied Art Center."
5:15 Carolyn Nelson, reader.
5:30 Jack and Doris, songs.
5:45 "Twilight Melodies."
6:00 Big Brother Club: Prof. J. R. Lunt.
6:30 WEEI String Ensemble; news.
7:00 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 Slayton Learoyd Investment Hour.
8:00 NBC, the Voice of Firestone: Vaughn de Leath, contralto; Franklyn Baur, tenor; concert orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies: male quartet; orchestra, direction Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party: Olive Kline, soprano; Lewis James, tenor; male trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Whittall Anglo-Persians Orchestra.
10:30 "The Night Court."
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Herald-Traveler Tercentenary Feature.
11:30 Chamber of Commerce organ; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (90kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—"Tercentenary Pictures."
5:45 p. m.—Amphion String Quintette.
5:55 Kyanize Road Man.
6:20 Sport Digest.
6:30 "Evening Echoes."
6:45 Tio-Ma Oilers.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 Lowe Brothers Composers: Luders.
8:00 NBC, Roxy's Gang; William Robyn, tenor, feature soloist.
8:30 NBC, Ingram Shavers: male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ted Fiorito's Maytag Orchestra; male trio; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson Rochester Civic Orchestra; Arthur Foreman, oboe soloist.
10:30 NBC, "Empire Builders" sketch.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:09 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 The Legal Stampers Orchestra.
6:00 Ecco Good News Bearers Orchestra.
6:15 Purple Petrolizers Orchestra.
6:30 Jesters Orchestra and trio.
6:45 The Arlington Squires Orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Argentines.
7:20 "Newspaper Sidelights."
7:30 The Cleercoalers Orchestra; John Herrick, baritone.
8:00 CBS, Dramatic sketches and music.
8:30 CBS, Ceco Couriers: Harriet Lee, soloist; Henry Burbig, humorist; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Dramatic sketch and music.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois, "An Evening in Paris" sketch; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
10:30 CBS, Gold Strand Crusaders; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; Vin Vincent's Orchestra.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 Will Osborne's Park Central Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:30 Twilight Half Hour.
6:00 Fishermen's program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors Concert Ensemble.
7:30 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio music.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC, Parnassus Trio.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio music.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Music and studio periods.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air: sketch, "Robert Fulton."
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.

CONNECTICUT CHOOSES DR. E. W. BUTTERFIELD

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The appointment of Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, New Hampshire Commissioner of Education for the last 11 years, as Commissioner of Education of Connecticut was announced April 5. He will succeed Dr. A. B. Meridith whose resignation was announced two months ago.

Dr. Butterfield will assume his new duties on Sept. 1. He will visit this city during the spring to confer with Dr. Meridith relative to his new duties.

CANADIAN AVIATRESS QUALIFIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—To the list of women who have taken up aviation must be added the name of Miss Elizabeth M. Spenser of this city, who has just qualified as a registered pilot. Miss Spenser will exercise her pilot's license only as an amateur. Several pilots trained at the London Club have taken up commercial aviation as a life work.

SOUTHERN ITALY REPORTS SOUND TRADE REVIVAL

Fascists' Constructive Efforts Increase Crop Yields

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — The Southern Industrial Congress recently held at Naples was a significant landmark in the economic revival of southern Italy, to which so much of the best energies of the country have been devoted in the last few years. In these southern provinces, rich in possibilities but hitherto undeveloped, the constructive efforts of the Fascist Government are bearing fruit.

The poverty and economic stagnation which have so long prevailed in that part of the peninsula were fully illustrated 20 years ago in the report of the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the conditions of the peasantry. The conditions therein described were responsible for the wholesale emigration which was then depopulating the agricultural districts and which continued to do so until the tide reached its high-water mark in 1913, when over 700,000 workers had left their native land.

Then came the parenthesis of the war, and when it closed the conditions of the South and the Islands were substantially what they had been in 1910. The situation was aggravated by the loss of the markets of central Europe, which in pre-war days afforded the main outlet for the agricultural exports of the South. Moreover, the sudden check to emigration caused by the American quota laws had brought about an acute labor crisis throughout the southern provinces of Italy.

A striking improvement on the general conditions of the South has occured during the eight years of the Fascist régime. While the spread of modern scientific methods of farming is increasing crop yields and displacing the primitive agriculture of the past, the construction of great hydraulic power-stations in Calabria and Sicily, carried out during these years, has provided the cheap power which makes possible the development of manufacturing activities. The old division of the Peninsula into an industrial North and an almost exclusively agricultural South is gradually disappearing as the balance of economic activities in that large portion of the country improves.

The Listener Speaks

A SECOND regular chain program originating in Canadian studios made its appearance on Sunday evening. In the afternoon the Symphony Orchestra, sponsored by La Presse of Montreal, gave another in its series of concerts radiocast by the Columbia System in the United States. The newcomer was a Canadian Pacific offering which proceeded from the CKGW studios in Toronto, and was distributed by the WJZ chain at 9:15. It bore the rather intriguing title of a "Ballad Opera."

As things turned out, this term indicated the grouping of a number of rollicking sea chanteys, held together by a slight thread of dramatic narrative from which it drew the name, "Bound for the Rio Grande." It was presented by the Alfred Heather Light Opera Company, an organization consisting of fine male voices trained in the glee club manner, but with none of the stiffness often associated with most college and other professional clubs. When they joined in the rousing refrains of these merry sea songs, they sang wholeheartedly as if they were actually grouped on a heaving deck and not as if they stood firmly at attention in spotless evening attire.

John Goss, the chanteyman, proved to be the happy possessor of one of those voices which are strong and confident but filled with an undercurrent of laughter which ocasionally breaks through audibly.

For those who like the humor and nonsense of these songs and the cheery way in which they are always sung, this salty program proved a refreshing change from customary radiocast fare.

The group of singers are engaged for a season of entertaining at the Canadian Pacific Hotel at Banff this summer, so their radio appearances from Toronto are necessarily limited in number.

Another new Sunday evening program series began through Columbia at 10 o'clock. Will Rogers is the featured entertainer in these Squibb periods. His voice was not heard until the latter part of the half hour, however. First of all, an orchestra played various selections reminiscent of the days in which he first appeared in New York in 1917 after some years of vaudeville. The progression was rather well worked out. Having introduced "Allah's Holiday" from Rudolph Friml's "Katinka" of that particular vintage, the Eastern rhythm was carried on in Cui's "Orientale." While it was being played the announcer was reminded of a story of a potentate who once stated that the invaluable but invisible ingredient of any work was the integrity of its maker. This reflection further steered his thought in the direction of the integrity of the sponsors of the program which, he said, was an important feature of their toothpaste.

Having reached this objective the entertainment was taken up from Hollywood, where Will Rogers discussed international affairs in general. His genial tones and cheery chuckle were as satisfying as ever, but his talk was not quite so amusing in itself as it was the preceding Sunday in the Enna Jettick period. D. M.

SERB PATRIARCH PASSES ON

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The chief of the Serb Orthodox Church, His Holiness the Patriarch Dimitrije, passed on April 7. He was the first Serbian Patriarch since the Middle Ages to be enthroned at Petch, the historic seat of the Patriarch, which was abolished by the Turks. After the union of all the South Slav provinces, Petch again became the seat of the patriarchate.

How a Philadelphia Pup Attracted a Crowd of 2000 and Found a Home

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—When a cat ambles along a fence with confidence in its feet, looking neither to right nor left but gravely considering its own problems, that's not news; but when a dog climbs a 30-foot wall and capers about, attracting the attention of a couple thousand work-bound pedestrians, that is news, so here goes:

It happened on Market Street where the Pennsylvania Railroad's so-called "Chinese wall" extends from Broad Street Station at Fifteenth a couple blocks westward. The wall is about a foot wide at the top and no one was able to explain how the dog got there.

Passers-by, seeing the dog on such a lofty perch decided that he was in a most perilous position. As a matter of fact, he wasn't. He was having the time of his young life. He ran along the wall, barked at passing street cars and automobiles, stretching his scrawny neck out into space until it seemed to have giraffe-like proportions.

When he stretched his neck like this, sniffing the air deliciously, a woman in the crowd said rather shrilly: "Oh, he's going to fall, he's going to fall, I just know he's going to fall," in answer to which the little dog twisted his head on one side until his ear hung almost perpendicular.

A rescue party with ladders was formed. An extension ladder with a maximum stretch of 29 feet was placed on the wall as nearly under the dog as possible. When the rescuer reached the topmost round, the dog backed away, just out of reach and sat down.

"Nice doggie, nice doggie," coaxed the rescuer, extending his hand until his fingers came within two inches of the dog's nose. The dog sniffed it and said something that sounded like "Rourk, rourk."

The little dog ran down the wall 15 or 20 feet, turned and seemed to be calling the rescuer to have a little game. In the meantime the crowd began to enjoy the episode and scores of humorous suggestions were thrown to the would-be rescuer, which didn't make him feel any too good but which positively delighted the little dog.

The rescuer moved his ladder down the wall to where the dog sat. The dog got up and moved leisurely. The ladder was moved again and so was the dog. This kept up for 20 minutes, at the end of which the dog realized he had exhausted his bag of tricks and allowed himself to be rescued to the plaudits of the multitude, and the rescuer said:

"I'm going to keep this dog. He's too smart to be running around loose."

And the moral of the story is, any little dog can win a good home if he knows how to draw a crowd.

PENSION SYSTEM ALTERED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Important changes in its pension plan designed to aid employees have been decided upon by stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Company. They include a provision permitting employees to contribute to the company's pension fund to the end that the amount of the pension is increased materially at a minimum cost to employee and the company, and secondly, the conversion of the pension fund from a reserve into a trust fund to be held and administered under the terms of a definite trust.

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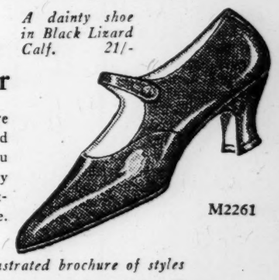
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COMMUNISTS CAUSE HANOI RIOT IS FRENCH CLAIM

Considerable Unrest Prevails in Eastern Part of Indo-China

By MARC T. GREENE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAIGON, Indo-China—Communistic agitators from Shanghai are believed here to have been immediately responsible for the recent revolt of native troops at Yen Bay, near Hanoi, and also for the capture and expulsion from Yunnan of the French Consul at Longtcheou, Valére Cadet.

At Longtcheou a Chinese band from the north attacked and drove out the regular Chinese garrison and has since set up a "soviet" government. This has resulted in the closing of the frontier between Tonkin and Yunnan by the French authorities.

The situation of which these events were the culmination has beyond doubt been a considerable time in developing, and there is at the moment a degree of unrest throughout the whole of the eastern part of Indo-China which is giving the French officials here and Europeans generally no little concern.

The reason for it is, to some extent, a matter of opinion. Native leaders insist that the policy of the French toward the natives has been too harsh for a number of years past and that the natives, especially the Annamites and Tonkinoise, have grown very restive under that policy.

French Point of View

The French standpoint is that the whole trouble is due to Communistic agitation from China. Of that agitation there has been a great deal. The French officials have known of it, and the local press is very frank in taking them to task for not being prepared against just such an affair as that at Yen Bay and against possible repetition elsewhere. Inasmuch as the French secret service among the natives in Indo-China is said to be the most comprehensive in the East, there would seem to be some justification for that criticism. Yet the work of the agitator has been very subtle and extremely difficult to follow or to expose. He hastens to the spot where he believes he will be most welcome; where, in brief, conditions have already made for native unrest. That some degree of unrest has preceded any outside agitation in Indo-China is altogether incontrovertible. The very attitude of the people toward the foreigner makes that but too clear. The difference, and a very marked difference it is, becomes apparent the moment one crosses the frontier from Siam.

Restiveness Causes Revolt

Native leaders, both of the Annamites and Tonkinoise, are frank enough in declaring their views, but those must be accepted very warily. On the other hand, even if Shanghai Communists did stir up the Yen Bay and Lengtcheou affairs, the former of which was so disastrous as to cause a degree of excitement here that has by no means as yet abated, the restiveness that brought about the revolt of two supposedly loyal native battalions is certainly of no recent origin.

The French are acting with all possible dispatch in the connection and have made many arrests. Two of these have brought into custody Tonkinoise youths who are declared to be the ringleaders of the Yen Bay affair.

The situation, however, leaves no doubt that Chinese Communists, possibly even "radicals" not definitely aligned with the extreme body, are making every effort to cause trouble for the French in the great Far Eastern empire of Cochin-China, Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin and Laos, of which the first is a colony and the other protectorates with a considerable measure of self-government. The Annamites are probably most receptive to agitators for the resisted French control as long as, as determinedly as they could, and were only shorn of it little by little through a long period of years.

Consul's Narrow Escape

It is apparent that the French Consul, M. Cadet, had a very narrow escape, as did M. O'Kelly, the French customs official at Longtcheou. The band from the north had beset the town for a fortnight or more, the native garrison remaining loyal. But finally some of these went over to the foe, whose spies had undoubtedly got among them.

The town then fell, and the two French officials were arrested. The only other Europeans present in Longtcheou, which is a remote place just north of the Yunnan border, were two French missionaries. These escaped and set forth for the French frontier. Since then they have not been heard of, and it is feared they have fallen into the hands of the brigands who infest the whole region. There was every reason to expect that the two captured Frenchmen would be immediately executed, and they were confined during the night in a filthy hole with little hope that they would ever see daylight. The brigand "communists," some of whom are said to belong to the Bias Bay pirate band, apparently thought better of this course, however, and the next day held a "court-martial" which decided that "all Frenchmen must leave China." Therefore, with an escort lest they be rescued by the former Longtcheou garrison which after some losses had got away into the mountains to the south, M. Cadet and M. O'Kelly were led away toward the border.

Garrison Makes Attack

Truly enough, not many hours elapsed before the former garrison made an attack on the northerners from an ambush in a wild and remote region. Both the Frenchmen had another narrow escape, but they finally succeeded in reaching French territory after being for several days in grave peril and undergoing incredible hardships, the story of which has aroused intense indignation here.

It is apparent that the whole of southern Yunnan is in the hands of brigands, former pirates and roving deserters, all of whom call themselves "communists" with little or no idea of the significance of the word or even whence its origin. It is only a distortion of the facts to attribute their activities to Moscow, nor is there any apparent connection between the Yen Bay mutiny and the affair at Longtcheou, except as it reveals the chaos that exists all through southern China and which is having its influence even in the near-by parts of French Indo-China. With that chaos the Nanking Government cannot possibly deal for it has too many other things on its hands. The demand here, then, is that French troops be permitted to enter Yunnan in the hope of stabilizing conditions somewhat.

$315,000,000 Invested in Ontario Hydro

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—In a review of the activities of the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission, C. A. Magrath, chairman, states that the co-operative municipal undertaking administered by the Commission has experienced "a most satisfactory degree of prosperity." The peak load in firm contracts in the final month of 1929 fiscal year reached 1,119,000 horsepower, an increase of 153,000 horsepower over that month in 1928. New customers served by the Commission in 1929 included four towns, 13 villages, and 33 townships, making the total of the partner municipalities 608.

Domestic consumption of 21 kilowatt hours per month in 1914 increased to 115 kilowatt hours in 1928, indicates the enhanced ability of the citizens to purchase a greater degree of comfort. During the year the tenth unit was installed in the Queenstown power house, bringing that power generating station to 500,000 horsepower, the greatest single station in the world; 240 miles of additional power transmission lines were built. On these and other constructional activities the Commission invested a further $10,000,000. The total investments of the Commission are now $315,000,000.

During 1929 the Commission built 1,150 miles of transmission lines in rural districts to serve 6,270 new customers. The total number of rural consumers now exceeds 37,000. The forthcoming annual report will, it is believed, show reserves aggregating approximately $88,000,000.

BED USED BY QUEEN IS SOLD FOR £50

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — Great interest has been shown in the sale of household appointments at Blythswood House, the home of the late Grand Master Mason of Scotland. A Chippendale mahogany bookcase was purchased on behalf of the Duke of Montrose for £90. A similar piece in rosewood went for £30.

Among the articles on the catalogue for sale was the massive bedstead of rosewood in which Queen Victoria slept during her visit to the mansion house in 1888. Bidding for this began at £10 and rose rapidly to £50, being ultimately knocked down to A. Fraser, of A. Fraser & Co., Inverness.

An old walnut spinning wheel, in perfect condition fetched £20. Mr. Fraser also purchased a set of six rosewood chairs, with ball frames, and ivory mounts which came originally from Abbotsford and were in the possession of Sir Walter Scott.

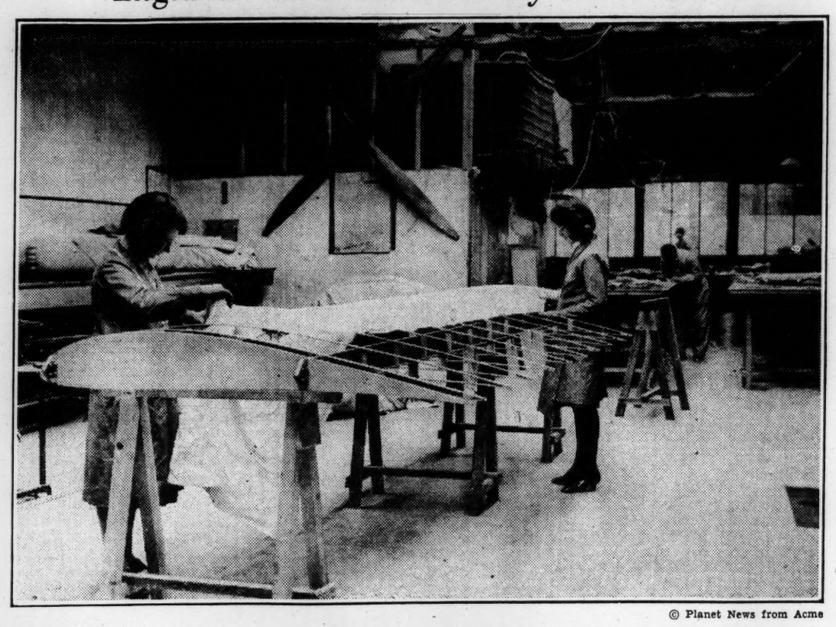
HISTORIC MANSION TO BE DEMOLISHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Wootton Hall, a historic home which overlooks the valley of the River Dart in Staffordshire, is to be demolished. The fabric and fittings have already been sold. Rousseau lived here in 1766-67 with Thérèse Levasseur and it was here that he began to write his "Confessions."

The place gained still further literary luster when George Eliot made it the original of the Donnisthorne Chase of "Adam Bede." Stoke-on-Trent City Council had an option on the hall and contemplated its conversion into a sanatorium, but the scheme was impracticable, and unless there is some last-minute rescue, the old hall will disappear.

England's First Commercially Built Glider



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Picture Shows Girls Covering a Wing of a Glider Built in a Workshop at Guilford, England.

Gliding May Not as Yet Be Used for Rapid Transit, Says Dr. Georgii

Various Performances Achieved by Soaring Planes Prove Their Value as a Sport Where Courage Is Required

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That gliding, so far as it is understood at present, cannot be used as a rapid means of transit from one point to another was shown in a paper read recently by Dr. Georgii of Darmstadt before the members of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Describing the flight of the airman Nehring round the Heidelstein, Dr. Georgii said he first soared over the south slope of the Wasserkuppe until he had gained a height of 150 meters above the starting point. He then flew parallel to the ridge and at right angles to the prevailing wind to Munzkopf, where he used the strong up-current to reach his maximum elevation of 260 meters, about 850 feet, which was sufficient to enable him to reach the Heidelstein and return to the starting point.

Describing another flight, he said that the glider started from the west slope of the Wasserkuppe, one of Germany's best-known gliding grounds, and maintained himself there until he had gained 400 meters in height, and then carried out his cross-country flight to the immediate neighborhood of Schweinsberg without serious difficulty. On the return flight he found that he had lost height badly and was 200 meters below his starting point. He was twice forced to turn back and soar over valleys with upwinds in order to regain the western slope, over which he cruised until he was high enough to land on the plateau of the Wasserkuppe at the prescribed point.

In these two examples, Dr. Georgii said, it is seen that the pilot leaves the original region and seeks new areas of rising wind, leaving nothing to chance, but laying his course beforehand according to the wind prevailing and to the lie of the land. It is characteristic of such flights that the best course is not in general the shortest distance, but may involve long detours in reaching up-wind areas and lengthy soaring over a particular point in gaining sufficient height.

Briefly, the pilot must fly on sound topographical and meteorological information if he is to reach his goal. Cross-country flights will be achieved ever wide regions by flying from slope to slope, from hill to hill, and finally from range to range. The satisfaction of skillfully adapting soaring flight to the configuration of wind currents and landscape is enhanced, if need be, by the sporting excitement and by the real value to flying.

The various performances which have been achieved by gliders and soaring planes, concluded Dr. Georgii, show that flying without engine power, by using the energy of rising currents in the air is already established. It cannot be expected to meet the requirements of air transport, but its value as a sport cannot be questioned, and as such is on a high level in its demand for physical fitness, skill, quick decision and courage, and in addition a serious study of the scientific and technical problems involved.

Land Discoveries in Antarctic Seas Made by Norwegian Expedition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway — The Norwegian Norvegia Expedition on Feb. 17 discovered unknown land in the antarctic seas, for which it had been searching since the discovery of the Norvegia bank on Feb. 1—land which has been mapped out from airplane by the naval officers, Captains Riiser-Larsen and Lutzow-Holm.

While the British and American expeditions in the antarctic seas, because of the advanced season, have ceased their activities for this year, the Norvegia expedition under Riiser-Larsen and Lutzow-Holm continues its investigations in the sea of Hakon VII.

Admiral Byrd has left Little America, and Sir Hubert Wilkins is on his way home on a Norwegian craft. Sir Douglas Mawson, who last year because of the discovery by the Norvegia expedition of new land between Enderby Land and Kent Land in December, left for Enderby Land, had at an early juncture to return to Kerguelen to winter, as the bunker supply of the Discovery did not suffice, and the offer of coal from Norwegian whalers was not accepted. Norvegia by comparison is better situated, as it is not far from its depot ship Thorshammer where its supply of coal and provisions can be completed.

Norvegia Makes Soundings

On Feb. 16, the Norvegia sounded on 70° 42′ S. and 12° 20′ W., a depth of 2550 meters. On 71° 8′ S. and 12° 29′ W. the sounding gave 1275 meters. At this position a long row of grounded icebergs were detected and steered for. Sounding at 71° 13′ S. and 12° 27′ W. showed a depth of 314 meters decreasing to 222 meters on 71° 15′ S. and 12° 25′ W. The above-mentioned row of icebergs, the direction of which were set to E. to N., and W. to S. indicated the direction of the continental socle. From here a submarine plateau of the depth of about 220 meters stretched toward a new unknown land which was discovered early in the morning of Feb. 17.

The Norvegia stopped close at the foot of the surface barrier, where soundings gave a depth of 160 meters. This was on 71° 26′ W. where the N. W. point of the land lies.

Riiser-Larsen and Lutzow-Holm in spite of great difficulties succeeded in starting one of the airplanes and mapping out the west coast to about 71° 50′ S. and 11° 25′ W. where lay a barrier trending southwest. From the air they also mapped out the north coast of the land toward E. N. E. to about 8° W. Falls of snow and fog complicated the mapping. They managed, however, to get back to ship without any mishaps.

100 Miles Mapped Out

The western part of the land is about 350 meters high, the eastern part somewhat lower with offshoots of the barrier. The northern coast was completely free from ice, and the west coast partly. The wire from Riiser-Larsen stating that about 100 nautical miles (about 185 km.) were mapped out during this flying expedition, also records that there is no mountain rising out of the ice, and that a series of stationings and bottom-scrapings have been taken all the way from Enderby Land to the recently discovered land, which is lying N. E. of Coat's Land.

Assam Parties Agree on Social Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—A conference of leaders of the province was recently held at Jorhat, Assam. The conference was one of all parties, including the British element. Different propositions were put forward by representatives of different political schools, and eventually the following proposition was agreed on:

"That the All-Parties Conference agree to the following program for the uplift of the country: Hindu Moslem unity, temperance, spinning and weaving of cotton, development of cottage industries, village sanitation, extension of primary education among the peasants and laborers, removal of untouchability, development of common national feeling, removal of communal ideas, and establishment of harmonious feeling among all communities including the smallest minorities."

The conference is regarded as a great success, especially in view of the fact that a common platform was agreed on by all parties.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA MAKE GREEK COINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The Greek Government has recently placed an order for new coinage with the British and Austrian mints. The coins will go into circulation this year and will replace the existing paper notes of certain denominations.

It is understood that the coins to be minted will be in five denominations: 50-lepta and 1-drachma, 20,000,000 pieces in all; 25,000,000 5-drachma coins of pure nickel; 7,500,000 ten-drachma pieces and 11,500,000 20-drachma coins, both of silver.

The 5-drachma coin will be struck with the effigy of the Phœnix on the obverse and a laurel wreath on the reverse. The 10-drachma coin will have the head of Dimitra on one side and an ear of corn on the other. The 20-drachma piece will represent the head of Neptune on the obverse and the bow of an ancient trireme on the reverse.

Besides giving great facility in circulation, the new coinage is calculated to assure considerable profit to the public treasury.

AUSTRALIAN WILDS NO PLACE FOR GIRLS!

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The proposal of Robert D. Coggan, owner of mica works 130 miles from Alice Springs, Central Australia, to send five girls, who are expert mica workers, to his plant, with the object of getting the cutting done at the mines instead of in Adelaide, has aroused such protest from various organizations that the Federal Government intervened and the plan has been abandoned.

Mr. Coggan declared that only girls could do this particular cutting work, as men's wrists are not supple enough, and the girls were only going out for six months as an experiment. However the Women's Non-Party Association had pointed out that during the building of the North-South railway, the Commissoner of Police had refused to allow women police to go to Central Australia because living conditions were too hard.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE CELEBRATES

Holds 12 Years' Work of Securing Peace Is Successful

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—In celebration of its tenth anniversary the International Labor Office has published an illustrated album reviewing its work.

Naturally, it pats itself on the back for what it has achieved during this time to carry out its original aim of "securing peace by the development of social justice."

There have been 12 annual conferences, attended by delegates from some 40 or 50 states, at which 29 draft conventions and 33 recommendations were prepared. It will be remembered that the recommendations, although adopted in the same way as conventions by the annual conference, do not require ratification. Consequently, the ratifications of the conventions afford the best idea of the extent of the legislative work of the International Labor Organization.

The 62 documents prepared by the annual conference deal with the regulation of working conditions in a number of industries which require stricter supervision. The number of ratifications registered with the League of Nations amounted to 390 at the end of July last, which is a rather disappointing figure as compared with the possible total of 1595 ratifications.

M. Arthur Fontaine, chairman of the governing body of the International Labor Office, is of the opinion that the results obtained are, on the whole, very encouraging, in view of the difficulties inherent in any international system of legislation. The conventions are nearly always based on a large amount of practical experience or on enlightened public opinion, and they therefore tend to form an improved standard for working conditions, which all countries gradually approach as the normal condition for the industries concerned. Thus the eight-hour day, as M. Arthur Fontaine points out, is already considered as the normal working day, not only in the 14 countries which have ratified the convention for this purpose, but everywhere.

DEFICIT DWINDLES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There is good news for London ratepayers in the returns of the tramway services for the year 1928-29. The net deficit to be met out of the rates, after meeting capital and interest charges, is only £6790, compared with £266,211 in the previous year. Total working expenses last year were £3,684,987.

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Some time ago I sold at Piccadilly a diamond necklace for £2,700. The satisfied lady then told me that the best offer she had had over the counter was £1,600! Therefore her ladyship had over £1,000 more.

A gentleman called here and told me he had been to another firm who had advertised widely to give very high prices for cash. He took a little tea caddy to them and was offered £8, which was refused. He took it away, and then said that a collector happened to be in the building and willing to give £10. This was refused. He brought it here, and I suggested a reserve of £15, and I sold it for £30.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go Scouting

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

X.—The Ninth Law

"OH, JACK, see what we were given at troop meeting this afternoon!" exclaimed Jill, handing her twin an odd little folder. It was the color of khaki and shaped like a tent. Inside, it was divided into rows of small squares.

"What's it for?" Jack questioned, inspecting the folder with puzzled interest.

"It's to paste thrift stamps in," was Jill's enthusiastic answer. "We're going to have a thrift campaign and see if we can earn and save enough money to go to camp. The troop that has the most stamps at the end of the campaign goes to camp first and wins an archery set besides. Our captain says it will give us a fine chance to see how well we can observe our ninth law—and it will be heaps of fun, too."

"I should say it will," Jack agreed, but his voice was sober.

"I'm going to work like sixty to earn and save enough to fill my tent folder with stamps," declared Jill ambitiously. "Each stamp costs 10 cents and it takes 100 stamps to fill the squares in the folder. That pays for 10 days in camp. It won't be hard to be thrifty with that to look forward to."

Jack said nothing at all so noticeably that Jill raised her eyes from the fascinating folder to look at him. His face was averted but even the curve of his cheek had a most dejected droop to it.

"Why, Jack, what's the matter?" Jill questioned anxiously.

"Oh, nothing—much," was Jack's unconvincing reply. "Only—"

"Only what?" Jill persisted.

Jack's "If"

"I was just thinking that if I was a real Scout instead of just preparing to be one, I could earn and save to go to the Boy Scout Camp while you're earning and saving to go to the Girl Scout Camp—so we could keep on doing all our Scouting together. But as it is—"

His voice wavered off uncertainly and he seemed to take a sudden intense interest in his shoestring. Jill fingered the little khaki folder thoughtfully, swallowed twice, then said in a steady voice, "Jack, I don't believe I'll plan on going to camp after all. You see, when we were talking it over at troop meeting I got so excited about it that I didn't think about your not being able to go too. I really wouldn't enjoy it unless you could be having the same sort of good time. So don't feel badly about it. I can help in the thrift campaign just the same. For those who aren't planning to go to camp there are little bank folders to put the thrift stamps in, and they count just the same toward troop rating. The money goes into a savings account and draws interest—and that is something we both can do."

"You can't think I'm much of a Scout if you think I'd let you give up going to camp just because I can't go," Jack protested. "Of course you're going. But I'll tell you what! Even though there isn't a camp I can go to, there's nothing to keep me from earning and saving $10 for something special and we can have a lot of fun doing that together."

"All right, if you're sure you won't mind—about my going to camp, I mean," conceded Jill. "And I have an idea. Let's make a thrift folder for you, too. Then we can make some stamps and every time you earn and save 10 cents you can paste a stamp in your folder just as I do in mine."

"Say, that's a great idea," Jack responded with brightening eyes. "I can make my folder out of that stiff brown paper and have it shaped like a log cabin. Let's make it now."

Together they worked enthusiastically until they had a neat little log cabin folder and 100 stamps for Jack to paste in it as he earned the money. Then they began to consider ways of earning the required amount.

"It isn't going to be the easiest thing in the world to earn $10 dollars at this time of year," Jill observed. "We can't take pay for good turns and that's what most of the things we help with at home are. I can earn 25 cents an hour taking care of children, but what can you do?"

"Later on I could weed gardens and mow lawns, but it's too early for that now," said Jack, walking over to the window. Suddenly he gave a surprised whistle. "Why, just see the way the dandelions have sprung up in Mr. Gordon's yard and you know how he detests having them there. Last year he hired a man to dig them out. I'm going over right now to see if he'll let me have the job this year."

"And while you're doing that, I'll see if anyone in the neighborhood needs a nursemaid," Jill said.

When they returned from their errands Jack reported gleefully, "Mr. Gordon said he'd be glad to pay me 25 cents a hundred for all I dig out. And there must me 'most a million in his big yard."

"Oh, that's fine," responded Jill. "And Mrs. Burk wants me to take care of Betty from 2 to 4 on Saturday afternoons. That will be 50 cents a week and she said she might need me oftener."

Hard at Work

On Saturday the twins tackled their first money-making projects with high enthusiasm. But after Jack had bent over and dug up 200 dandelions and Jill had spent a strenuous two hours trying to keep little Betty amused and out of mischief, some of their enthusiasm subsided.

"Oh, dear! I always thought the Ninth Law was the easiest one of all, but I never knew before how much hard work a half dollar stands for," Jill made weary comment that evening.

"Neither did I," said Jack, hunching his shoulders. "I guess things really do mean a lot more to you when you earn them."

Filling their folders with stamps proved a much slower and harder process than the twins had anticipated, but each new stamp they pasted in gave them a feeling of happy satisfaction and achievement. Then Bob and his family, who lived next door north, went on a trip and offered Jack and Jill 30 cents a day for tending the lawn, and all the eggs they collected for taking care of the chickens. The twins were exuberant. The vacant spaces in their folders began to fill up more rapidly now.

"But it's awfully hard not to spend the money for other things,' complained Jack. "I believe it's easier for you to be thrifty than it is for me. But I guess if you can save your money, I can save mine."

And then, just before the close of the thrift campaign, the twins heard of the fresh air fund that was being raised to send needy children to the country where they would have a chance to grow strong and well.

"I was going to buy 10 thrift stamps at troop meeting tomorrow," Jill meditated. "But a dollar would mean a day in the country for one of those tenement children."

"I have a dollar, too," said Jack. "But if we give that money to the fresh air fund we won't have our folders filled by the end of the campaign."

"It's being thrifty that counts most, though," Jill reminded him, "and our captain has said over and over that real thrift never means being stingy. She says it means making the best use of everything we have, our money and time and energy. And don't you think yourself that giving our $2 to the fresh aid fund is the best use we could make of them?"

"Well, when you put it that way, I 'spose I do," admitted Jack.

So the $2 went to the fresh air fund and the twins found a special kind of happiness in giving earned money. With renewed zeal they worked to fill the folders before the campaign closed, and triumphantly pasted their hundredth stamp in the hundredth vacant square the day Jill had to turn her folder in to her captain.

On the afternoon that the winners of the thrift campaign were to be announced, Jack waited eagerly for Jill to return from her troop meeting. At the first glimpse of her green uniform, far down the street, he ran to meet her.

"Oh, Jack, our troop won! And that isn't all the good news. I've got the most scrumptious surprise for you. You'd never guess."

"Tell me quick," Jack urged.

"There's to be a Junior Boys' Camp this year for boys under 12. It will cost just the same as ours and you've got the money saved already. Oh, Jack, aren't you glad you didn't spend it on little things?"

"Am I!" exclaimed Jack, and turned three jubilant handsprings as a mild expression of his gladness.

Caroline and the Chicks

Blue skies and gentle breezes,
Green leaves along the lane,
And Caroline is happy
For the chicks are here again.

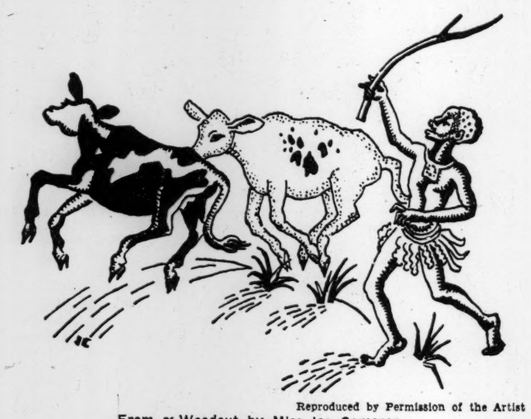
"Cheep-Cheep, Cheep-Cheep," they tell her
And scramble to her lap.
"There are twenty-nine," smiles Caroline,
"See this cunning little chap!"

"His name is Henry Herbert,
He's the tiniest of them all,
But he's quite a bold adventurer—
And I'll not let him fall."

"Have you ever had wee chickens
All cuddled in your lap,
And held right in your own hand
Such a darling little chap?"

"Oh, I love our baby chickens,
They're so fluffy and so wee,
So cuddly and so cozy—
And I know that they love me."

A. B. D.



From a Woodcut by Miss Isa Cameron.

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The Zulu Herdboy

IN THE round thatched huts of the Zulu kraal by the large flowering umviti tree, all was quiet. It was just before dawn, and Empumalanga, the little herdboy, lay wrapped in his red and yellow striped blanket.

Presently he awoke, and, pushing aside the square piece of wood that covered the narrow entrance to the hut, saw, rising over the dark mountain ridge opposite, the morning star. The Zulus have a poetic way of giving names to everything, and they call the morning star "Iqonqoti," which means "the one who knocks at the door"—dawn knocking at the door of night! In the Zulu language "q" stands for a soft click made with the tongue, so that in this pretty name there are two soft clicks.

When Empumalanga, whose name meant "rising sun," saw Iqonqoti, he knew it was time to get up. He did not need to dress, for he always wore the same skin belt and bead necklace, and that was all he ever put on.

First of all, he ran to the Espayeni, or cattle kraal, a round inclosure made of stems and branches of trees so that the cattle could not get out. Here he examined the gate to see that all was in order, and ran inside to pet his favorite calves, Umhlope and Mnyama, which means white and black. He knew every cow and calf by name, and even if the calves looked quite alike he never made a mistake.

As soon as the sun rose and Iqonqoti had faded away, Empumalanga's father came to milk the cows, and the milk was filled into gourds for drinking and for making amaassi, or sour milk. After that Empumalanga called to the cows and the big bull, and off they ran down the hillside to the stream for a drink. Here a beautiful snake would glide across the path or a buck would race out from a thicket. The birds sang and twittered in the branches, and sometimes Empumalanga heard the women sing as they went to hoe the mealie gelds.

Umhlope and Mnyama were very frisky calves and gave Empumalanga many a chase, but he could run nearly as fast as they and always drove them back again to the herd.

After enjoying the cool of the water in the stream, the cattle went single file up a steep path to the top of the mountain, where the grass grew long and juicy. There they could roam where they liked, while Empumalanga played games with some of the other little herdboys. Sometimes the calves would frisk away down the steep sides of the mountain, and then the herdboys raced after them and brought them back.

As the sun dipped down to the edge of the hills, Empumalanga and the other little herdboys gathered their herds, saw that none were missing, and then drove the cattle back to their kraals in the valley. Empumalanga always talked to the calves as if they could understand him, and all the way home he said merry things to his favorites, Umhlope and Mnyama.

When they were all safely driven through the gate of the inclosure into the Espaya, his father came to count them, and milk them again. Then, after a last pat, Empumalanga pulled the wooden bars of the gate across the entrance, and went off to roast mealie cobs over the evening fire, and chatter with his little brothers and sisters. The evening star was glowing brightly, and soon he rolled himself up in his red and yellow striped blanket till Iqonqoti should call him out once more to another happy day's work.

Drop-Letter Verses

When the first missing word is correctly guessed, drop its first letter and you will discover the word for the second line. The third line may be completed by dropping the first letter of the second missing word.

(1) Now Johnny, don't make mother ——,
Put on your gloves when winds are ——;
Obedience is fine in young and ——.

(2) The bees flit blithely 'mongst the ——,
And yea, the whole world loves a ——,
A saying true this old globe ——.

(3) On many counts, 'twould seem a ——
To slosh and slip to catch a ——
Through blinding sheets of pelting ——.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Book Puzzle published March 31:

1. The rabbit. (In "Alice's Adventure's in Wonderland," by Lewis Carroll.)
2. A wolf. (In the story of Romulus and Remus, in "Thirty More Famous Stories Retold," by James Baldwin.)
3. Br'er Fox and Br'er Rabbit. (In "Uncle Remus and His Friends," written by Joel Chandler Harris.)
4. The tigers. (In "Story of Little Black Sambo," by Helen Bannerman.
5. Androcles. (In "Fifty Famous Stories Retold" by James Baldwin.)
6. Peter Rabbit. (In "Story of Peter Rabbit," by Beatrix Potter.)
7. The hare. (In "Aesop's Fables.")
8. The lions who were in the den with Daniel. (In "Book of Daniel" in the "Bible.")
9. Bannertail. (In "Bannertail" by Ernest Thompson Seton.)
10. Lobo. (In "Wild Animals I Have Known," by Ernest Thompson Seton.)

The Mail Bag

Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Topsy Kat:

A letter from a white elephant may surprise you, but I felt like writing to you after hearing so much about your doings and that friendly purr. My mistress said I might grunt a letter to you if I would be careful not to write too big a letter and think I must use big words just because I am a Boston elephant. I thanked and promised her in one big breath and eagerly began this letter to you.

Right away I want to say how much everyone enjoys the stories about you, especially the dandy one telling about John Spaniel coming to your house to live and how he won a great victory. I didn't move once while hearing it read.

It must be a great inspiration, Mrs. Kat, to live in the same house with John Spaniel and enjoy daily tail-wagging conversations with such a high-minded dog.

Now elephants say very little with their tails. They talk with their big floppy ears and by a certain elephant grunt and, would you believe, they talk mostly with their trunks! Sometimes, when they have a lot of elephant joy they trumpet together, and you can hear them for miles and miles, so I've been told!

I've never been out of Boston, but my mistress says I may go to England some time, and when I do I shall certainly look you up, if you and John Spaniel don't find me first, and we three will see the sights and have heaps of cat fun, dog fun and elephant fun.

I'm going to tell you a secret about myself. (Let me grunt it low!) I am a toy elephant, about 6½ inches high, and my mistress made me herself. What do you think of that? My tail is glossy black wool, closely pleated and tied to make a bushy end. My eyes are black floss and I am stuffed with cotton and have skin as white as snow. My gay colored blanket makes me feel so grand. Little children love me and think I am soft and cuddlesome, which is queer to an elephant, you know.

Mrs. Kat, I've heard how it keeps your paw busy writing to answer the many letters from America and other parts of our world, so you may not be able to reply to mine at once, but the first minute you can, please write me, and when your most welcome purrish letter reaches me across the great ocean I'll be looking for it and receive it with delight in my trunk—and maybe I'll trumpet a little.

With huge good wishes, I am, respectfully yours, White Elephant.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I am so delighted to write to it. I read Snubs and Waddles and the Children's Page and also the Children's Corner. I think all of them are just as beautiful as can be. I have a dog called Fluffy. He is a Maltese poodle, all white and fluffy. I also have a Persian cat named Timmy. She is such a darling.

We used to live in Vancouver, which was such a lovely place, but we had to come to Calgary on business, and we have been here just three weeks ago Sunday. In Vancouver I went to the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Sunday School, and I hope to go here as soon as we get settled. I would like someone to write to me about the age of 12, and I promise that I will answer as soon as I receive their letters.

José S.

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I liked reading the stories called "Snappy Knows How to Be Polite" and "The African Dodgers Come to Animal Town." I should like some girl of my own age to write to me, especially from England or Africa. I will be 10 years of age in July.

I have private lessons and I read the Children's Page and write letters for the Mail Bag as part of my school work.

Mamie M.

Bombay, India

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like to read stories in the Children's Corner.

We are on our way to Australia. We have been to Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Hawaii Islands, Malay, Java, India, Africa, France, England and of course the United States. I have a kodak and have many pictures of different parts of the world.

I love dogs and have a lovely big dog in the United States. I should love to correspond with any girl my age (12) in any part of the world, especially in Mexico, South America, Alaska, Spain or Switzerland. I have a large stamp collection and would gladly help any girl with hers. Loving wishes to all Mail Baggers.

Margery DeL.

[You have certainly seen something of this big world, Margery!—Ed.]

Columbus, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was 4 years old, and am happy to say I have only missed one Sunday during the six years. We do not have a church building so we have services in a hall.

I have a little sister 7 years old, named Sara, and one 4 years old, named Mary. We enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Children's Corner.

We have "The Book House" which is often advertised in the Monitor, and we spend lots of time reading.

In our large yard under a big oak tree we have two playhouses. In one house we have a club which is named "Oak View Club." We have great fun there. I should like to correspond with a girl about my age.

Dorothy N.

Port Arthur, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old, and would like to correspond with boys about my age.

We live near a river where we go swimming in the summer. I am in senior third grade, and find the Monitor very useful in my studies. We go skating in the winter. We play football, and basketball in the summer. Beside our house is a swamp, and we have many days of fun.

Alan B.

Port Arthur, Canada

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before. I like the stories in the Monitor.

I am collecting stamps and am very much interested in carpenter work. Will other boys of my age please write to me? I am 11 years old and in grade 7 at school. Will you please forward the inclosed letter to John M.?

Ralph B.

Glenwood, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy 5 years old and will soon start to school. My mother is helping me write this letter. She reads the Children's Page to me and I like the stories and the letters. I have a black dog and a black cat. I have a new baby brother so I have to be very quiet. I wish someone would write to me.

Buddy W.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Francis N. (6), Hood River, Ore.
Jack Van T. (11), Greenport, N. Y.—Especially from California.

Girls

Lorna T. (7), Pasadena, Calif. (Please send your last name and street address, Lorna.)
Betty N. (10), Seattle, Wash.—From Scotland, Ireland, Spain and France.
Mildred G. (11), Webster Groves, Mo.
Peggy F. (11), Bellflower, Calif.
Jeanne G. (11), Maplewood, N. J.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Ann J. (11), Janesville, Wis.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
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THE HOME FORUM

Tone-Color in Verse

FROM a novel called "The Explorer," a bit often recurs which relates that the Explorer, when he found himself growing inert and inactive, could always become imbued with a spirit of intrepid adventure by reading aloud his Homer in the Greek "The very sound of the sonbrous words" stirred his imagination and incited him to fresh effort.

Was not this effect due, in great part, to that quality of verse which we call tone-color or tone-tint? The sound of beautiful verse produces a pleasurable emotion—even without the correlation of beautiful thought. Of course, this can only be proved by listening to a poem in an unknown tongue. Have you ever tried it—listening perhaps to a Heine poem in German, or a bit of the divine comedy in Italian—without being familiar with either language?

To recognize the tone-tint of a poem, one has to be sensitive to sound; one has to possess what has been termed the "sixth prosodic sense." If one is a musician, so much the better. Think of Sidney Lanier, eminent in both music and poetry. If, in his book, "The Science of English Verse," he insists on too close an analogy between the two arts, bear with him. He so loved them both!

Now, proceeding from the standpoint of an agreement between music and poetry, we may explain tone-color by comparing it to the timbre of musical instruments. Herewith, the term becomes almost synonymous with individuality. If you are familiar with the various instruments in an orchestra, you do not need your eyes to tell you the violin is playing, or the English horn. Your ears alone will tell you.

Tone-color is the suiting of the sound to the sense. This is a rather prosy definition for an exquisite musical effect. Is the word "tone-tint" more appealing? Of course, in the dictionary of art terms, "color" is a stronger word than "tint." Perhaps we can use them both, suiting each to certain passages.

Poetry is said to appeal mainly to the ear, anyway. Tone-color—the color of a tone. This is a contradictory word, for it conjoins two senses; just as Kipling did when he wrote the famous line, "The dawn comes up like thunder." But those who have seen the dawn at Mandalay say the comparison is perfect. It is a commonplace that to those who cannot see, red is like the sound of a trumpet.

We reflect that the term tone-color is used in the art of painting to mean the general combination of light, shade and color. (Perhaps color-tone would be a better word here.) Poetry is halfway between music and painting; for tone-color in poetry is not only heard and felt; but, by the inner eye, it is seen.

Now, the word "tone-color" has a simple sound; but it is the name of a complex and subtle quality. What are the methods by which the poet produces tone-color? What are his materials? In the case of the musical instrument, we understand readily enough—brass for pomp, for martial demonstrations; violins for high ideals, for lovers; flute music for bird songs. Brass, string, wood-wind each voices a different idea. Will any auditor ever forget the shepherd-pipe in Tannhäuser—simplicity?

But poems, what are they made of? Not notes, only words—words—with, of course, magical ideas embodied in them. And what are the words made of? Only letters, those plain, every-day letters of the alphabet. But—the many sounds of the twenty-six letters are the stops English poets manipulate to produce effects to accord with the ideas expressed. This is the first step in coloring poetry with tone.

Take Mr. Stevenson's favorite line, from Yeats:

I hear lake water lapping with low sound by the shore.

Notice the long vowels, the musical l's; enough s's and not too many; the murmuring r's. It is a perfect line, in sound. Rather similar is Milton's:

The pilot of the Galilean lake.

Hear Professor Lowes' loved phrase, from Hardy:

The glide of a waterdrop down a bud.

Or Mr. Kipling's: "A high watermark that but two of the sons of Adam have reached." Then he quotes three lines from Kubla Khan:

A savage place as holy and enchanted
As e'er beneath a waning moon was haunted
By woman wailing for her demon lover.

And two lines from Keats' Ode to a Nightingale:

Magic casements opening on the foam
Of perilous seas in fairy-lands forlorn.

Think of the difference in tone-color between Danny Deever and Mandalay. Examine the first and note the sharp stop-consonants and the short vowels. Analyze the second: the consonants are mostly soft and humming, the vowels open and long. Consequently, Danny Deever has a staccato, marching sound; Mandalay a dreamy, reminiscent one.

One very interesting comparison results from listing lines describing varying moods of the sea:

Long, withdrawing roar

The innumerable twinkling smile of ocean

Cold, heavy-plunging foam

The multitudinous seas incarnadine

Break! break! break!
On thy cold gray stones, O sea!

There are countless illustrations of tone-color; not only of lines expressing beauty in various forms; but of lines voicing every kind of emotion and description; every sort of creature; all sounds made, although here we may use mere onomatopœia or imitation. Onomatopœia is only a form of tone-color. For, artful and artistic arrangement and use of letter sounds is not the only way to produce tone-color. Rhyme helps. Read Tennyson's Brook and his Bugle Song for beautiful rhyming. Feel the mock solemnity of these lines, induced by monotonous rhyming:

Trailing their melancholy and their woe,
Trailing their solemn ennui as they go,
The gold and emerald peacocks saunter slow
From out the gardens where blue poppies blow,
Thence to the temple's pillared portico.
—(Edith Wyatt's "On the Great Plateau.")

Assonance and alliteration play their part. What beautiful "word-shadows of assonance" we have here:

Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be!

Will soon blow down the road all roses go.

Then we have other factors of tone-color in the repetition of words, of lines, of stanzas. Note, for illustration, the single-word repetition:

See golden days fruitful of golden deeds

The refrain, often cleverly varied in meaning while retaining exactly the same words, constitutes a good fraction of the charm of rondeau, ballade and other French forms. Austin Dobson furnishes entrancing examples.

The tone-color of some work is so individual as to be unmistakable. Do you not say, "That sounds like Browning" or "This sounds like Emily Dickinson"? Are we not familiar with those clever sequences put forth by ingenious versifiers, in which a sentiment is voiced as Amy Lowell or Elinor Wylie would do it? The differentiation is largely in the sound.

H. B. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:
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EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Tree Character

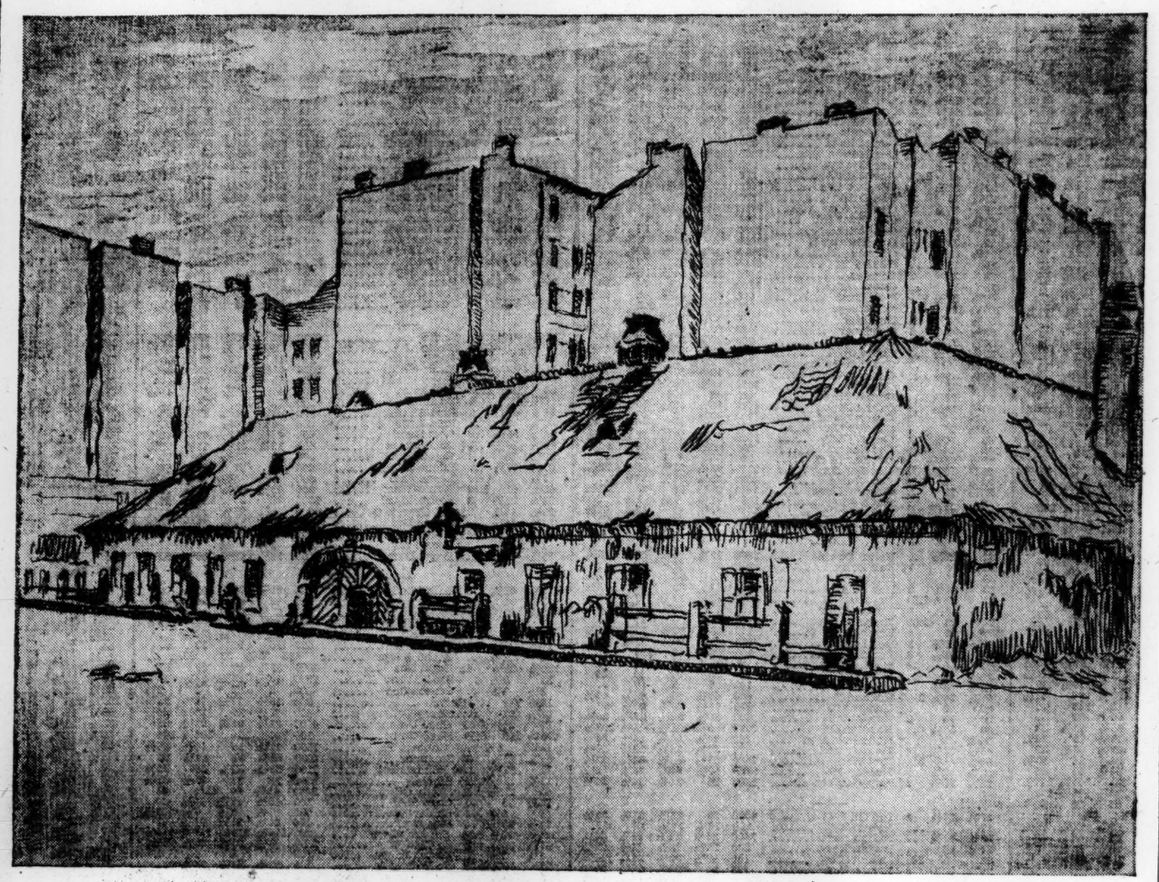
Claude and Poussin would have it that the trees were heroic, classic, grandiose, just as Delacroix insisted that they were romantic, pathetic, sympathetic; but none of them in his pictures gave the species or variety or peculiarity. The oaks of Inness, with their breadth and volume, the beeches of Wyant, with their silver surfaces, the palms of Winslow Homer, blown and swaying in the southern wind, were perhaps nearer the mark—that is, nearer to true tree-characterization. . . . It seems at times that even the great dark trees of winter, so conspicuous in their endless variety of pattern, are wholly lost to man. How beautiful they are—beautiful at any time! —JOHN C. VAN DYKE, in "The Meadows."

Valer Ferenczy

IN REPRODUCING an etching by Valer Ferenczy, we present to our readers a Hungarian artist already well known and appreciated not only in his native land but also in many other countries and art centers in Europe. Coming from a family of artists, and having studied painting, first at home and then in Italy, Germany and France, he was unwilling to yield to the inartistic demand of our times for specialization. Painting, drawing and etching are equally spontaneous media of self-expression to him, and as regards his subjects, he has devoted himself not only to landscape and architectural subjects but to the human figure and the portrait as well. In etching, he works vigorously in all the different techniques and he has recently taken up etching in colors with great interest, but without neglecting his work as an etcher in black-and-white.

Besides having shown his work regularly in Hungary, Mr. Ferenczy has exhibited in many important international exhibitions, quite recently at the International Exhibition of Barcelona where he was awarded a silver medal. The Museum of Fine Art at Budapest owns many of his works and now, on the occasion of his first visit to England, a selection of his etchings is being shown in the Print Room of the British Museum, a most distinguished setting for any artist's work. He hopes soon his work will be on show in New York and other American cities.

In the etching reproduced the artist has been interested in a somber, melancholy, yet very characteristic view of Budapest, a little old house isolated in a modern capital developing in twentieth century fashion. This modern aspect is shown in the background of the picture: an unfinished block of new dwelling houses, bleak, drab walls which, with the sky and clouds above them, give a sense of space to the whole, not the vast towering masses and heights of American buildings, to be sure, yet a contrast sufficient to throw into relief the picturesque, one-storied building, one of the old remnants destined to be rapidly demolished in order to make room for metropolitan development; an ephemeral reminder of times definitely bygone when the capital of Hungary must have had in many ways the aspect of a quiet provincial town.



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Budapest, Ancient and Modern. From an Etching by V. Ferenczy.

Twilight at Florence

Again the fiery fingers of the scarlet creepers write
Their brief Autumnal message on the wall of Eremite,
Of villa and of vintage, and again the orchard sees
A low white moon entangled in her mesh of olive trees.
Down the slopes of Bellosguardo the grape leaves hold the sun,
While through the inner cloisters wan the purple shadows run;
And wide-horned oxen, homeward turned, stride rhythmic, cheek to cheek,
Fit for the sacrificial pyre of beauty-loving Greek.
Somewhere a sudden bursting of pomegranate hearted song
Such as to sultry lover throats of Italy belong!
E'er over dome and palace night wraps her silken husk,
Fiesole's enchanted lights come twinkling up the dusk;
The Arno yields another day to dreams of afterglow,
And by the open Roman gate the Westering hours go.
Climb, climb, my lusty lion on the grim Bargello vane,
You will not reach the sky in time, be you however fain!
Already die the distant fires behind the cypress trees—
The vesper bells fall silent as the sleeping centuries;
While empires sink to ashes in the ragged sunset bars,
Over Galileo's tower swing Galileo's stars.

—MARTHA GILBERT DICKINSON BIANCHI, in "Gabrielle and other Poems."

By Way of Greece

CLEMENCEAU: When I arrived in Sparta I said "Show me Sparta." There wasn't any. The Eurotas rolled by, a pretty, limpid stream, but about as wide as this piece of furniture. In the museum, which is about as large as this room, there are a statue and a vase, both Attic. They're all that Sparta has left. I expected to find a countryside as dour as themselves, but no—great fertility, vines bearing enormous grapes. . . .

MYSELF: Did you go to Olympus?

CLEMENCEAU: Twenty times! Ah, Olympus. The Circus . . . you still have that before you. And if, on scraping away the earth with your foot and noticing the white line where the runners finished, you experience no sensation, it's because you're made of wood.

MYSELF: And the ancient cities—Argos, Mycenæ?

CLEMENCEAU: Magnificent! All those huge piles—there's not one of those stone blocks which isn't too large to fit into this garden. They haven't the look of having been made for people like us. You begin to understand the buskin of the Tragedians.

MYSELF: I learned with surprise that the Asclepeion of Athena was quite small.

CLEMENCEAU: It is. But the temples of the Golden Age are miniscules, and the Asclepeion must be practically contemporary with the Acropolis. That's what constitutes the triumph of those people; they guessed that the key to the problem wasn't size but harmony. They were the only race who understood that. . . .

And after the Asclepeion, which is so lovely in the evening by moonlight, with the children playing all round it, after the Parthenon, which has been so mistreated, which has inspired so much literature, you will see the Pnyx, Martet. The Pnyx reveals things. An old altar to Apollo—yes, that's all—made with artificial soil, so that the Athenian cobblers might determine the fate of Demosthenes.

MYSELF: And Crete?

CLEMENCEAU: Crete! Now and then, in the night, when I'm unable to sleep, I see Phaistos again. It's something that's fixed in my memory.

Ah, Greece, Martet. You must travel by way of Greece to get anywhere you're going.—JEAN MARTET, in "Georges Clemenceau." Translated by MILTON WALDMAN.

Ralegh

It is strange that the work of a poet who ranked so highly among his contemporaries and whose name acquired a romantic fascination for posterity, could have been lost almost completely. It would be natural to expect a posthumous publication on the part of some enterprising printer. Possibly Ralegh's reputation as a poet was overshadowed by his later reputation as a historian and a political martyr, but it seems more reasonable to suppose that if his manuscripts had been accessible, they would have been offered to a public always avid for relics of the great. What happened to them and why they were not accessible is beyond the reach of conjecture. They may have been destroyed by Ralegh himself, reminding him too poignantly of happier days, or by his enemies, scenting treason and atheism in any papers he had written, or by pure accident, in ignorance of their worth. That they were destroyed is only too plain; and Ralegh's poems must be sought laboriously in all kinds of uncertain literary by-ways of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. . . .

In so many ways typical of his age, in poetry Ralegh stands curiously, if not incomprehensibly, apart from the ruck. He is thoughtful and melancholy, personal and passionate, and these last two qualities, which to some of us "are" poetry, were not common in the sixteenth century lyric. The typical Elizabethan poem contains no jot of personal emotion: as often as not it is translated from a Frenchman, who had it from an Italian, who found it in Plato; and the author is perhaps a literary hack, like Robert Greene, living squalidly—and for all that the poem is as fresh as a flower. It is baffling and beautiful: baffling because it is beautiful and nothing else. Thought is not permitted to distort it nor feeling to betray it into incoherencies. . . .

Ralegh was not, like Donne, a rebel against the cult of beauty, but he put his personal feelings before his æsthetic sense. He was not content to say the common things exquisitely, but wrestled to express the thoughts that really stirred him, the emotions he was actually feeling, with the result that his poetry is sometimes obscure and restless, disfigured by abrupt turns, ellipsis and anacoluthon. And sometimes it has the compensating virtues of sincerity and a rare poignancy.—From the Introduction to "The Poems of WALTER RALEGH. Edited by AGNES M. C. LATHAM.

Het ware Verbeterings-proces

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

EEN oneerlijk sterveling, iemand die zich schuldig had gemaakt aan diefstal, zou volgens de gewone menschelijke opvatting zich verbeterd kunnen hebben en zich nooit meer aan het stoffelijk bezit van een ander vergrijpen. Maar hij zou mogelijk alleen nalaten dit te doen uit vrees van ontdekt en gestraft te worden, of omdat zijn trots lijden zou onder de veroordeeling van anderen. Misschien ook zou hij inzien dat het niet wijs is het eigendom van anderen weg te nemen, of mogelijk zou hij uiterlijk zoo bewaakt en in bedwang gehouden kunnen worden, dat hij geene gelegenheid had zich het bezit van een ander toe te eigenen. Hoewel uiterlijk vrij van schuld, zou zulk iemand zich toch nog zeer begeerig en in gedachte diefachtig kunnen gevoelen.

Doch als verbetering verder gaat dan het alleen uiterlijk overwinnen van de moeilijkheid, en de neiging om te begeeren en te stelen veranderd is in grootmoedig en spontaan verlangen on helpend te geven in plaats van onwettig te nemen; als de mensch zich verheugt in wat een ander voordeel aanbrengt en hem helpt dit te bereiken, en oprecht gevoelt dat het zaliger is te geven dan te ontvangen,—dan is verlossing verkregen door de veranderring des gemoeds. Wanneer liefde voor God en mensch zich in het menschelijk bewustzijn ontvouwt, wordt egoisme vervangen door die schoone eigenschappen, welke de macht, reinheid en alomvattende werking van oneindige Liefde, Beginsel, goddelijk Gemoed, verkondigen.

Als de leer van Christian Science getrouw bestudeerd en in toepassing gebracht wordt, ziet men dat zij het ware verbeterings-proces in werking brengt, waardoor stoffelijke, zondigende, lijdende, en in-boeien-slaande waanvoorstellingen wijken voor geestelijke ideeën. Want Christian Science leert dat er in werkelijkheid slechts ééne oneindige intelligentie is, welke onvermijdelijk in juiste ideeën tot uiting komt, en niet in zondige waanvoorstellingen, die niet het goddelijke wezen van het ééne Gemoed uitdrukken en dit ook niet kunnen doen, maar schijnbaar ertegen strijden. Daarom onthult Christian Science hetgeen hieruit volgt, namelijk dat al wat niet voorkomt uit de goddelijke, oneindige intelligentie en die tot uiting brengt, schijn en bedrog moet zijn, zonder grond in de waarheid, en dientengevolge zonder werkelijk gevolg. De geheel grondelooze aanspraken ervan worden omver geworpen door het helder begrijpen dat goddelijk Gemoed het Al is, en voortdurend en onvermijdelijk uitgedrukt wordt door ware, eeuwige ideeën, welke samenwerken in volmaakte harmonie en eenheid, en voor immer bestuurd worden door het ééne Gemoed, het levende Beginsel, Liefde. Geen ware idee zou eene andere ware idee kunnen berooven, benijden, begeeren, of nalaten die ten zegen te zijn.

Met de goddelijke, onveranderlijke waarheid van een volmaakt God en een volmaakt mensch overwint Christian Science voortdurend al hetgeen het één-zijn en al-zijn van goddelijke volmaaktheid en geestelijke werkelijkheid ontkent, betwijfelt of beweert te weerstaan. En voorzeker is er Bijbelsch gezag voor de bewering dat dit de grondslag is van de leer en de werken van 's menschen verheven Voorbeeld. Christus Jezus maakte aanspraak op slechts één Vader, of schepper. Hij verklaarde dat de Vader Geest is. Hij beval al zijnen volgelingen de volmaaktheid te erkennen van dezen éénen Vader, en hunne eigen geestelijke ikheid te kennen als één met het volmaakte goddelijke Beginsel. „Weest dan gijlieden volmaakt, gelijk uw Vader, die in de hemelen is, volmaakt is." Alsoo vatte hij het in het kort samen; en zijne raadgeving maakte hij overtuigend door demonstratie. Hij verdreef den schijn van het kwade, en bracht in plaats daarvan een goddelijken zegen aan het licht.

Schrijvend over des Wegbereiders zending, wijst Mrs. Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science, erop in „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 233) hoe het voor iedereen noodzakelijk is, zijne wetenschappelijke methode van ware verbetering te volgen en: „de vernietiging van zonde en ziekte te bereiken door de gedachten te overwinnen welke die voortbrengen, en door de geestelijke idee te begrijpen welke ze verbetert en vernietigt." Op de eerste Christian Science lezing welke de schrijver van dit artikel bijwoonde, zeide de predikant van een ander kerkgenootschap, die den lecturer inleidde onder meer: „Waar ik zelf gezien heb, hoe een menschenhater die alle geloof en hoop verloren had, door Christian Science in een helpvol, hartelijk, opgewekt burger veranderd werd; waar ik zelf gezien heb, hoe eene ernstige kranke opstond van de sponde die zij jarenlang niet verlaten had en opnieuw een gezond, werkzaam aandeel nam in hare huiselijke plichten; waar ik getuige ben geweest van zulke dingen, moet ik er wel belang in stellen hedenavond van den lecturer te hooren hoe Christian Science zulke zegenrijke gevolgen gewrocht heeft."

Christian Science maakt dit verbeterings-proces mogelijk door het veranderen van de gedachte, en geeft den naam van „genezing" in den ruimsten zin van het woord aan het heelen van zonde zoowel als van ziekte door hetzelfde verlossende proces. Door iedere gedachte tot gehoorzaamheid te brengen aan den Christus, de ware geestelijke idee, wordt het bijgeloof van de veronderstelde aanspraken van het kwade meer en meer in de menschelijke gedachte teruggebracht tot zijne wezenlijke nietsheid en steeds beslissender wordt Gods heerschappij van gerechtigheid ervaren.

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Laugh

All of a sudden you fling
Across the footlight to them
Some trivial thing
That takes their fancy.
Then it begins.
A whisper they sway to, a rhythm.
First it's only a smile you can see,
Like a ripple that has just
Been raised by that tiny gust
Of laughter. But the laughter will keep growing
Till a gale of it is blowing;
A gale that spins away with it, amid the silence it has broken
Into a thousand pieces, every token
Of dullness, of care,
Of trouble, of despair.
That's what they come hoping for. It isn't worth their while
To sit three hours in a theater on the chance you'll make them smile. . . .
Though, of course, there's some credit in making them smile.

* * *

Let them look down
On you, call you a clown.
Let the great world neglect and forget you. Who cares?
It does the same
To all its other benefactors.

—From SACHA GUITRY'S "Deburau." Translated by H. GRANVILLE BARKER.

The Process of True Correction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DISHONEST mortal, one who had been guilty of stealing, might be corrected in the usual human sense, and never again take another's material property. But he might refrain from doing so only through fear of being found out and punished, or because his pride suffered from the condemnation of others. He might see that it is not politic to take another's property; or else he might be so outwardly guarded and restrained that he could find no opportunity to help himself to another's possessions. Although outwardly free from guilt, such a one might still feel very covetous and mentally thievish.

But when correction passes beyond mere outward overcoming of the difficulty, and the covetous, predatory tendency is transformed to generous, spontaneous desire helpfully to give rather than unlawfully to take; to rejoice in and strive for the gain of others; genuinely to feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive,—this is to attain salvation through the transforming of the mind. As love for God and man develops in human consciousness, self-seeking is replaced by those beautiful qualities which show forth the power, purity, and omniactivity of infinite Love, Principle, divine Mind.

As the teaching of Christian Science is faithfully studied and practiced, it is found to set in motion the true corrective process by which material, sinning, suffering, and imprisoning beliefs give way to true spiritual ideas. For Christian Science teaches that there is in reality but one infinite intelligence, which is necessarily manifested in right ideas, not in sinful beliefs, which do not and cannot express the divine essence of the one divine Mind, but seemingly war against it. Therefore, Christian Science discloses the consequent, namely, that all which does not emanate from and make manifest the divine, infinite intelligence must be illusion, delusion, with no foundation in fact, hence without genuine effect. Its wholly groundless claims are overthrown by the clear understanding that divine Mind is All, and is constantly and inevitably expressed through true, eternal ideas, verities, which work together in perfect harmony and unity and are forever governed by the one Mind, the living Principle, Love. No true idea could prey upon, envy, covet, or fail to bless any other true idea.

With the divine, unalterable truth of perfect God and perfect man, Christian Science steadily overcomes all that denies, questions, or claims to resist the oneness and allness of divine perfection and spiritual reality. And there is surely Scriptural authority for claiming this to be the basis of the great Exemplar's doctrine and practice. Christ Jesus claimed one Father, or creator. He declared the Father to be Spirit. He bade all his followers recognize the perfection of this one Father, and know their true spiritual selfhood as at-one with perfect divine Principle. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Thus he summed up; and his counsel he made convincing by demonstration. He dispelled the appearances of evil, and in their place brought to light some divine blessing.

Writing of the Way-shower's mission, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 233 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," points out the necessity for all to follow his scientific method of true correction and to "compass the destruction of sin and sickness by overcoming the thoughts which produce them, and by understanding the spiritual idea which corrects and destroys them." At the first Christian Science lecture which the writer attended, the clergyman of another denomination made this statement when introducing the lecturer: "Having myself seen a bitter misanthrope, who had lost all faith and hope, transformed through Christian Science into a helpful, genial, joyous citizen; having myself seen a suffering invalid rise from the couch which she had not left for years, and once more take a healthy active part in the duties of her home; having witnessed such things, I must be interested to hear from the lecturer tonight how Christian Science has wrought such beneficent results."

Christian Science makes possible this process of correction through transformation of thought; and it applies the word "healing," in its broadest sense, to the curing of sin as well as of sickness by the same redemptive process. By bringing every thought into obedience to the Christ, the true spiritual idea, more and more is the superstition of evil's hypothetical claim being reduced to its essential nothingness in human thought, and ever more definitely is God's reign of righteousness being evidenced.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

The Excursion

The way that I would go, my friend,
The way that I would go:
Is up the hill, and down the hill,
And over Ivinghoe.

The western breezes sweet with thyme,
Blow over open spaces,
And I recall a sheltered chine,
With mossy resting places.

Take down the basket and the book,
And quit the city's rattle,
We'll listen in on Ivinghoe
To nature's pleasant prattle.

Come take the road, and leave the load
That burdens you with labor,
The spacious peace of Ivinghoe
Will make the world your neighbor.

ROBERT E. KEY.

In a Moorish Garden

Raxa lies under the lee of mountains about six miles from Palma. The name (pronounced Rashe) reveals its Moorish origin, as it is pure Arabic. . . .

Raxa, like all Moorish houses, is deftly concealed from public view. One traverses the plain back of Palma on the main road to Sóller, and turning to the left, enters a rough lane running through olive-orchards. . . . Suddenly the lane slips down a declivity and pauses before a high arch set in a wall twenty feet high, above which palm-fronds stand against a background of mountain-side. Through this arch one passes into a cobble-paved court with a great chestnut-tree in the center. A pleasant custodian appears, surrounded by children, whose boots are blacked and "pinnies" as neat as if dressed for a party. One never ceases to be surprised by this inevitable cleanliness in Mallorca.

The custodian will lead you through another arch to the right of the main house into a vaulted chamber emitting an odd odor, explained by the great olive-press with its immense stones and runnels for escaping oil. Around it is a sunken path made by generations of donkeys that have gone round and round turning the wheel of the press. Then to the right, up narrow worn steps, and one comes out into a scene of enchanting beauty. Below stretches the main house in the sunshine, its pale yellow walls smothered in vines. Above terraces rise tier on tier, each bordered with flowers and shadowed by ancient trees, with equally old stone benches below them, from which the Moors once contemplated, with their strange immobility, the lovely view of the valley below, and, beyond, of Palma and the sea. Above are the mountains, sheltering Raxa from northern winds, their grim sides sparsely green with pines and chestnuts.

The garden is a mass of verdure—cacti, palms, plane-trees, heliotrope fifteen feet high, roses, massed callalilies beside dim pools, purple and white iris, narcissus, violets. A thousand perfumes mingle, and butterflies and birds play with the shadows and shafts of sunlight on the mossy paths. Everywhere is the sound of running water from runnels of yellowed marble six inches wide which irrigate the flower-beds. Further along a tree-lined walk cut into the side of the mountain is a vast pool, nearly two hundred feet long. On one side is a round terrace with steps leading into the water. A stone table and seats under a stone canopy invite repose.

The gem of Raxa is a stairway which mounts through the terraces, a miniature of the one at the Villa d'Este near Rome. At the top is a Roman statue, one of those which Cardinal Despuig excavated, and down each side in the balustrade are little fountains whose water falls downward from one to another. Maidenhair ferns tremble along the edges of the basins and fill crannies of the stairway, which is older than the discovery of America.

Then one climbs up through lovely paths to the top of the hill, passing Moorish lookouts, and comes upon an artificial lake on the summit, reflecting the blue of the sky in its depths. From here the view is unsurpassed of mountain range and valley, orchard and field, and Palma's cathedral spires. The place is redolent of time, repose, and dreams. No sound reaches the ear but the songs of birds, running water, and goat-bells from the herd unseen in the valley below.—NINA LARREY DURYEA, in "Mallorca the Magnificent."

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...NGE BLOCKS OF SECURITIES CHANGE HANDS

Speculative Sentiment Makes Frequent Shifts—Trend Is Irregular

NEW YORK (AP)—Frequent shifts of speculative sentiment characterized today's stock market, with a sharp upward tendency, developing in the afternoon on the lowering of the call money rate from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Bear traders made repeated efforts to unsettle the general list by hammering some of the public utilities, steels and specialties, but they made little headway as new leaders were invariably brought forward in other sections of the list to revive bullish enthusiasm.

Trading was in fairly heavy volume, averaging more than 1,000,000 shares an hour in early trading.

Several blocks of 5000 to 40,000 shares changed hands during the session.

New high records for the year were established by more than 50 stocks, the list including such outstanding leaders as American Telephone, General Motors, U. S. Steel common, International Harvester and Standard Oil of New York.

Except for the apparent settlement of the Fox Film controversy through the sale of the William Fox holdings of voting stock, there was little news over the week-end to influence market sentiment. While business news continues spotty, many observers were inclined to the opinion that powerful financial interests were committed to the side of higher stock prices in order to facilitate the many merger deals now pending, and to help improve business sentiment.

Although conservative houses have urged profit taking in trading lines and caution in the making of new commitments, none of them openly advocate short selling at this juncture.

Amusement Stocks Active

Fox Film jumped 9⅝ points on the first sale, but lost nearly half its gain in the heavy profit taking which followed. Loew's ran up seven points, and General Theaters Equipment crossed 50 to a new high for the year. Warner Bros. Pictures, second quarter earnings of which are believed to have fallen below earlier estimates, dropped about three points, but made up most of the loss on predictions of a record-breaking third quarter.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent, but the supply of funds became so plentiful that the rate was dropped to 3½ in the early afternoon. Time money and bankers' acceptance rates held steady.

United Aircraft, which was under pressure last week as a result of the failure of the directors of the National Air Transport to approve merger terms, ran up 8½ points to a new high record of 96½. National Air Transport also moved into new high ground.

Hocking Valley jumped 24¾ points to 525, duplicating the year's high, on the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission had authorized the Chesapeak & Ohio to acquire and operate the lines of the road.

American Bellas Hess sold five to eight points higher.

Radio, Electric Power & Light, Eastman Kodak and Allied Chemical sold down 2 to 3½ points.

New impetus was given to the late forward movement by the squeezing of short interests in several stocks.

Vanadium jumped 10 points, and Motor Products 7½, while Johns-Manville, Mexican Seaboard Oil and Radio-Keith-Orpheum advanced substantially.

Oils continued to be accumulated on a large scale. Standard of New Jersey and General Asphalt reached the best prices of the year.

The close was strong. Sales approximated 5,300,000 shares.

Convertible Bonds Active

Trading in bonds without speculative appeal continued dull today, but there was another flurry in the convertible and warrant issues.

Some dealers reported a firming in time loans, but call money was easy at the renewal figure of 4 per cent, and the rate was reduced to 3½.

The American Telephone convertible 4½s, the market leader, turned a small net loss into a new high for the year as the stock advanced around midday. The debentures pushed up several points, easily surpassing their former 1930 peak of 190½, made last Saturday.

General Theaters Equipment 6s also moved vigorously, skyrocketing about 9 points to a record price. Loew's 6s were less active in the amusement group, but managed to advance more than 2 points on light buying. Warner Brothers Pictures were dull, sagging almost to their low. Another heavy spot was the International Telephone convertible 4½s, off 1½. Reading Coal & Iron 6s equaled their 1930 top.

Although trading in the remainder of the market was listless, there was sufficient demand to keep prices of leading rails and utilities up to the Saturday closing. New York Telephone 6s, New York Central 5s, Consolidated Gas of New York 5½s, Pennsylvania 6½s, Midvale Steel 5s, International Telephone debenture 5s were among the most active bonds.

United States Governments were firm in the early dealings. Foreign bonds traded slowly, with German 7s getting back to 109.

CROWN CORK & SEAL COMPANY

NEW YORK—Net of Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc., and wholly owned domestic subsidiaries (United States operations only) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was $1,958,289 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and including $1,032,899 profit on the sale of investments. In 1928 net, including foreign subsidiaries, was $1,992,628 after depreciation, interest, amortization, etc., but before federal taxes. Net sales were $11,734,846.

BOSTON ELEVATED REVENUE

Trustees of Boston Elevated Railway report for February revenue of $18,036 in excess of cost of service compared with $53,235 excess cost of service over revenue in February, 1929. For the eight months of the trustees' fiscal year of February 28 last, cost of service exceeded revenue by $216,292 compared with excess cost of service of $682,755 in the same eight months of the previous year.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON (AP)—A miscellaneous selection, amounting to 6140 bales, was offered at the wool sales today. Bidding was active throughout, and most of the offerings were sold, chiefly to the home trade, at full current rates. Greasy crossbreds were firm at the highest point of the series.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC SYSTEM

Associated Gas & Electric System reports for 12 months ended Feb. 28 gross of $98,029,223, compared with $47,437,778 in the preceding 12 months, and net after taxes $49,259,659, compared with $21,262,938, and net of $17,671,143 after subsidiary preferred dividends, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $6,957,288 a year ago.

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

3:15 p. m. (Not Closing)

1930 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 7	Apr. 5
37	22	..	Abitibi	1200	39	36	38½	36	36
84	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	400	84	84	84	84	..
57½	45	..	Ab & Straus	200	50½	50½	50½	..	..
37⅝	23½	1.60	Adams Ex	3800	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	35½	..
32	23	2	Adams Mill	300	32	31¾	31¾	32	..
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	400	20	19⅞	20	..	..
148	118	3*	Air Reduc	12900	147	142⅞	147	144¼	..
36	21	2½	Airway El	100	33	33	33	33⅜	..
2⅛	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	1800	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	..
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	400	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝	..
35¼	23	..	Alleghany	32900	33¼	32½	32½	33⅜	..
107½	95½	5½	Alleghany pf ww	600	105¼	105	105¼	105¼	..
90¼	89¼	5½	Alleghany pf xw	200	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	..	..
313	255¾	6§	Allied Chem	1300	313½	306	310	310	..
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	900	65⅞	65	65⅜	65½	..
42½	28½	3	AL Port Cem	400	38⅛	37	37	..	..
29¾	18	2	Amerada	400	28	27¼	27½	27	..
10⅜	6⅜	..	Am Ag Ch	400	9	9	9¼	9	..
39	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	36	36	36	35⅛	..
97⅜	77	2§	Am Bk Note	400	94⅛	94	94	..	..
12	7	..	Am Beet S.	100	9½	9⅛	9½	..	..
58½	40⅛	..	Am Bosch	600	51⅜	50½	51⅜	49⅝	..
54½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	400	52⅞	52½	52⅝	52	..
19¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	9400	20⅝	18½	19⅝	19	..
154	117¼	4*	Am Can	5600	153¾	151¼	151½	150¾	..
145	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	144¾	144¼	144¼	..	..
116	110	7	Am Car pf	300	111½	110⅜	110⅜	..	..
101	75⅞	7	Am Chain pf	1000	99¾	99	99	99	..
51¼	36⅜	2*	Am Chicle	400	50½	49½	49½	2½	..
33	19½	1.60§	Am Com Alc	600	31⅜	30⅝	31	25	..
39½	35	..	Am European	400	38½	37½	37½	58	..
101¼	82⅜	..	Am & FPw	33500	94⅞	93	94	94¼	..
110¼	107	7	Am & FP 7	200	110¼	110¼	110¼	..	..
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2pf	500	98	98	98	98	..
33½	10⅞	..	Am Hawaii	200	26¾	25½	26	26⅛	..
57⅜	43⅜	..	Am Hide	100	6	5¾	6	..	..
34	27⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	33½	33½	33½	..	..
41⅞	35⅛	3*	Am Ice	400	39¼	39⅛	39¼	39	..
55⅜	35⅜	2§	Am Int Corp	900	54¼	53¼	53½	53⅜	..
5	2	..	Am La Fr	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	..
105	80	8	Am Loco	200	84	84	84	85½	..
51½	44	3	Am Metals	4200	48¼	46¼	46¼	47	..
95	95	..	Am Nat G pf	100	91½	91½	91½	91½	..
27⅜	½	..	Am Piano	300	1⅝	1	1	1⅜	..
119⅜	77	1§	Am Pw & Lt	2000	115¾	114⅜	114½	115¾	..
88¾	83	5	Am P&Lt pf st	100	88	88	88	..	..
39⅞	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	13900	39¾	38¼	39½	38⅞	..
37	30½	..	Am Repub	200	35½	34¼	34	34¾	..
100⅞	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill	1200	95	93⅛	93½	93⅞	..
2	½	..	Am Roll M rts	33100	1⅜	1	1	1⅜	..
64¼	50	5	Am Saf Raz	1200	62	62	62	..	..
2½	1⅛	..	Am Ship	400	2¼	2	2¼	..	..
79½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	15200	76½	74⅞	74⅞	75⅞	..
140	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	140	140	140	..	..
62¼	44½	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	48½	47⅞	48	..	..
33¼	25⅝	..	Am Solv pf	100	29	29	29	..	..
53	46½	2§	Am Stores	200	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	51	..
69⅞	60⅝	5	Am Sugar	400	67¾	67	67¾	67	..
108½	104	7	Am Sugar pf	200	107½	107½	107½	107	..
270¼	216	9	Am Tel&T	7800	274	268⅝	272	269	..
117½	88½	1*	Am Wat W	600	115⅛	113¼	113¼	113¾	..
104½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	104½	104½	104½	..	..
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	400	15⅛	15	15	15⅛	..
44⅜	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	39½	39¼	39⅜	40	..
44¾	29½	3	Am Writ pf	2400	43	40½	43	..	..
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	400	14¼	14	14	15	..
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¼	..
81½	69½	7	Anaconda	3100	79	75¾	75¾	78¼	..
49⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	4600	37¾	36⅛	37	..	..
37¼	30¼	3	Andes Cop	600	34½	33½	33½	34½	..
29¼	22½	2	Arch Dan	200	28⅞	27½	28⅜	28⅞	..
8⅛	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	400	6⅞	6¾	6¼	6¾	..
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	2000	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
12½	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	200	10½	9½	10	..	..
46⅛	36⅛	4	Asso Apparl	200	41¾	41½	41¾	41⅞	..
47	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1100	48⅞	46	47¾	45½	..
94⅜	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	300	95⅛	94½	95¼	..	..
96½	85	7	Asso DG 2pf	600	99½	98½	99½	..	..
242½	219¾	10	Atchison	1300	238½	238¼	238¼	238	..
175½	106	10	Atl Coast L	100	173	173	173	..	..
80⅜	65½	..	Atl G&WI	300	64⅞	63¾	64⅛	65¾	..
65¼	59	..	Atl G&WI pf	100	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	63	..
50⅞	36¼	1§	Atl Refin	6300	51⅜	50	51	49⅞	..
106	81½	4*	Atlas Powd	1000	97⅞	97	97¾	99	..
36	31¼	..	Atlas Stores	500	34¾	34	34¾	34⅛	..
263¾	175½	4§	Auburn Auto	400	254½	251	252	253¾	..
6⅛	3⅜	5¾	Austin N	400	4⅝	4½	4⅜	4⅝	..
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	1000	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	..	..
53⅜	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	51½	51	51	52	..
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	500	8	7⅞	8	7¾	..

—B—

38	30½	1¾	Baldwin	....	35½	34⅞	34⅞	35½	..
116	111	7	Baldwin pf	....	200	114½	114½	114½	..
112⅜	115	7	Ball & O	....	300	120½	119¾	120¼	120
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	....	200	80	79⅞	80	80½
113	109	7	aBngor&A pf	....	20	113	113	113	..
77	73½	6½	Barker Br pf	....	10	90	90	90	..
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	....	2400	33¼	32¼	33⅛	33
16⅞	13	..	Beacon Oil	....	1300	19⅜	17¼	19	16⅜
83	67½	4	Beatrice	....	400	82⅞	82⅛	82⅜	82
56½	32⅞	2	Bendix	....	11700	57⅜	54	56	53¾
46⅜	28	2	Best & Co	....	1000	55⅜	54¼	54⅝	45
110¼	92	6	Beth Steel	....	9800	107½	106½	107¼	107½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	....	1200	131¼	130½	130½	131
68¾	47⅞	3*	Bohn Alum	....	1500	69	66	66	68
5	3⅝	..	Booth Fish	....	..	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
78	60¼	..	Borden	....	7100	78	76¼	77½	76¼
50½	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	....	3100	49	48	49	48
20⅞	13½	..	Briggs	....	2900	19¼	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
35½	21¼	2	Briggs & Str	....	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2⅜	1⅜	..	Brit Steel	....	100	2	2	2	2⅛
5¼	4⅜	..	Brit Steel 2pf	....	1200	5½	5¼	5½	4⅞
20¼	13	..	Brockway	....	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
78⅜	63	4	Bklyn-Edison	....	4400	74½	72½	73	70¾
93½	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	....	300	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	0
13¼	10	..	Bklyn Queen	....	100	12	12	12	12
85	83	..	Bkyn Queen ct	....	100	83	83	83	85
178¼	131	5	Bkyn Un G	....	4100	171	167¾	167¾	170
30⅝	13⅜	3	Bruns Balke	....	6400	26¼	25	25	25⅜
25¾	14½	..	Bruns Term	....	5600	25⅞	23¾	25½	23⅜
31⅞	22½	..	Bucyrus	....	21200	25⅞	25⅛	29⅛	29¾
15⅜	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	....	3200	14⅞	14¾	14⅜	14⅞
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	....	1100	42⅜	42	42⅛	42¾
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	....	8300	40¾	40	40¼	39¾
74	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	....	7500	70	67⅛	70	90
15⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	....	2700	13¾	13¼	13⅝	13⅞
35	22½	..	Burns Br B	....	1100	27⅛	26	26¾	27⅛
51⅞	43¼	.80*	Burroughs	....	11000	50¾	47⅝	48¼	48
48⅛	36	2§	Bush Term	....	2300	41⅜	41	41⅜	41
4¼	3	.50	Butte Coa	....	1100	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
5¼	3⅝	..	Butte Sup	....	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
29⅜	16½	..	Butterick	....	2100	28	26⅜	28	..
110	80⅛	..	Byers	....	2400	106½	102	104⅞	102

—C—

77½	65⅝	4	Calif Pack	....	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	73
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	....	1400	80	79⅜	80	78½
30	19	2	Campbell	....	4100	27⅛	25¾	27⅛	26½
21⅛	1	..	Callahan	....	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
53⅜	28	4½	Calu & Hecla	....	1000	28½	27½	27⅞	28⅝
75⅜	63¾	3	Canada Dry	....	2000	73½	72	72	73
226¾	107⅝	10	Can Pac	....	4300	213⅞	212¼	123	213⅛
34¼	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	....	2100	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	..
28⅞	18¾	..	Capital Adm	....	100	28½	28½	28½	28¾
41	31	3	Capitol A pf	....	100	39½	39½	39½	..
294¾	142¼	6	Case Thresh	....	3800	277¾	270¼	273	270
79⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	....	2600	76¾	75⅞	76¼	75½
13⅞	8½	..	Cav-Dobbs	....	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
60	35½	3	Celotex	....	1700	52½	51	51½	51
84¾	71	7	Celotex pf	....	1100	84⅞	83½	84¼	84⅞
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	....	100	28	28	28	..
34⅜	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	....	100	33	33	33	..
34⅝	31	..	Cen Alloy ct	....	400	34⅛	34	34	34½
18¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	....	400	7	6⅛	7	7
65⅞	57¾	6	Cerro de P	....	1200	63⅞	63	63⅛	63½
15⅞	11	..	Cert Teed	....	1400	12⅝	12½	12½	12½
67⅜	36	4.20	Checker Cab	....	3600	58⅜	55¼	56½	58½
82½	63½	3	Ches Corp	....	7100	82½	80¼	80¼	82⅜
241⅜	204	10	Ches & Ohio	....	100	237½	235	235	238
9	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	....	1200	8⅜	7¾	7¾	..
9	5¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	....	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
17¾	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	....	400	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅜
50¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	....	200	45½	45	45	46
26⅝	15½	2	Chi M&StP	....	2500	23¾	23½	23½	23½
46½	39¼	..	Chi M&StP pf	....	1100	42¾	41¾	41¾	42
37	22½	..	Chi Pneu	....	1100	34⅞	34½	34⅞	35
55⅞	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	....	100	55	55	55	..
125½	111	7	Chi RI	....	100	122	122	1222	122
2⅛	7⅞	..	Chi R I rts	....	1400	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2
28¼	24¾	3	Chick Cot O	....	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	....	3100	64	63⅝	63⅝	63¾
41¾	33¼	3	Chrysler	....	7000	39⅜	38½	38½	38¾
10	7⅜	5	City Stores	....	1100	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
38½	33	3	Clark Equip	....	1100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
60	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	....	1200	57	54	55	54
187⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	....	400	185⅜	183⅞	185⅜	183¼
63⅜	60	..	Col Palmolive	....	100	61½	61½	61½	..
35¼	14⅜	..	Collins&E	....	1100	31⅜	29½	30⅜	28¾
78⅞	62½	2	Colo F&I	....	1400	76¾	73⅝	75⅞	74
104⅜	80¼	2§	Colum Gas	....	40000	86⅞	85	85⅛	86¾
109¾	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	....	100	109	109	109	109
199	168⅛	5*	Col Carbon	....	7400	185	181¼	184½	183¼
32¼	24⅜	8*	Col Graph	....	18100	31¼	29¾	30	30¼
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	....	1400	39¼	38½	38½	39
93⅛	77½	6½	Com Cr 1pt xw	....	20	94	94	94	..
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	....	100	43	42½	43	42
55	36⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	....	900	48⅞	48	48	48⅜
108	99	7	Com Inv Tr⅞	....	100	107	107	107	..
23¼	11	..	Com Inv war	....	200	16⅛	16	16	16⅛
37⅞	27¼	1	Com Sol	....	7100	35½	34½	34½	35¼
87	84	..	Cit cv pr	....	100	84	84	84	..
20⅛	12¾	.60	Commwlth So	....	9100	20¼	20	20	20⅛
101½	94	..	Commwlth Pr	....	400	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝
19¾	13½	..	Consolcum	....	380	18¾	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
27⅞	15½	2	Con Film	....	3400	25	24½	24½	25
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	....	2400	25	24⅛	24⅜	24½
131	96⅜	4	Con Gas	....	75000	131⅞	130¼	129½	131
103	99½	5	Con Gas pf	....	100	102	102	102	102
61⅞	49	6	Con Ry C pf	....	1400	61	60½	60½	60
2	1	..	Con Textile	....	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22½	12	1.20	Container A	....	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
18½	11¼	..	Container B	....	1100	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
52½	35⅛	..	Cont Bak A	....	1300	38	37⅜	38	37¾
7	5½	..	Cdont Bak B	....	1000	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
94⅞	85	8	Cont Bak pf	....	100	87	87	87	86¾
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	....	4100	69⅞	68¾	68¾	69⅜
34½	28⅛	3	Cont Dia Fib	....	1200	30⅜	30	30¼	30½
77⅝	59	2	Cont Ins	....	2300	74¼	74	74	75
8¼	5⅝	..	Cont Motors	....	1700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
30¼	19½	..	Cont Oil	....	9000	30¼	29⅜	29⅞	29⅛
40⅞	27⅜	1	Cont Shares	....	3600	38⅛	36⅜	36⅜	38
104¼	87½	3*	Corn Prod	....	4800	104½	99¾	104½	99
32	24¼	2§	Coty	....	4500	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	31⅝
35⅜	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	....	100	32	32	32	..
29⅛	9	..	Crex Carpet	....	400	19½	19⅜	19½	..
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	....	300	20¼	19	19½	20¼
59¾	43	..	Crown Cork	....	2000	59⅜	57½	58	57¼
93⅜	84	5*	Crucible	....	700	89⅝	89	89⅜	89⅞
1⅜	¾	..	Cuba Cane	....	400	1⅜	1	1	1
4	2	..	Cuba Cane pf	....	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
17¾	9	..	Cuba Co	....	2700	17⅜	16½	17	17
7	3½	..	Cuba Cane Prod	....	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
9	6⅞	..	Cub Am S	....	1100	8	8	8	8
48	44¾	4	Cudahy	....	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅞
122	113	6	Curtis Pub	....	100	120½	120½	120½	..
121⅜	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	....	200	117⅞	117½	117⅞	118½
17¾	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	....	8000	14⅜	14	14¾	14¼
19¾	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A	....	400	19⅜	18½	19¼	19
90½	64	3½§	Cutler	....	400	87	85½	85½	87½

—D—

43⅝	28⅝	..	Davison	....	3500	40⅜	39⅜	40⅜	40½
29½	22	2.21	Debenham	....	200	29½	29¼	29½	..
127½	117	7	Deere pf	....	10	122¾	122¾	122¾	122
80	60	..	Denv R G pf	....	100	76	76	76	..
250½	195⅜	8	Det Edison	....	200	244	242	242	..
194	139	8	Diamond M	....	10	183½	183½	183½	181
9⅝	3¼	..	Dome Mines	....	1100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	..
30⅝	20	1.20	Dom Stores	....	5200	27½	27	27	27⅞
143½	112½	4§	Dupont	....	10400	141¼	138⅝	139¼	139¾

—E—

25½	20½	1½§	Eastern RM	....	200	24¾	24	24¾	24¼
244¾	175¾	5*	East Kodak	....	2300	233	231	232	233¾
37¼	27⅝	3	Eaton Axle	....	700	34⅛	33½	33½	34⅜
62	41	6½	Eitingon pf	....	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
114⅞	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	....	1800	111½	109¾	110	110¾
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Bd	....	300	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
99	49¼	1	Elec P&L	....	44500	95⅜	92⅝	93⅞	05
111	106½	7	Elec P&L pf	....	200	110	110	110	..
79½	69¾	5	Elec Sto Bat	....	300	75⅞	75½	75⅞	76
66	39¼	1	Eng P S	....	1200	66	62	62	61¾
104¼	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5pf	....	200	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
104	94½	5½	Eng PS5½pf ww	....	200	104	102½	102½	102½
66½	55	..	Eng PS5½ ctfs	....	1200	66½	62	66¼	65
44	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	....	2000	43	42⅛	42½	..
63¾	55¾	..	Erie	....	3200	59	58⅛	58½	58½
43⅝	35	4	Eureka Vac	....	300	39¼	39	39	38⅞

1930 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 7	Apr. 5
30¾	18½	2½†	Evans Auto L	800	23	22

STEEL TRADE SHOWS GAIN IN ACTIVITY

Operations Up 3 P. C. but Prices Are Easier—Prospects Encouraging

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Though steel operations have an upward trend, steel prices have been headed downward.

Steel operations have improved 3 per cent to 76 per cent, the first definite advance since the middle of February, though this rate compares with 95 per cent at this time last year.

The United States Steel Corporation is at 83 per cent, while the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is at 85 per cent, while the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is at 85 per cent, this being one of the few occasions at which this independent has worked faster than the leading producer.

The composite price of finished steel is the lowest since 1922.

Thus steel has joined that group of nonferrous metals and other commodities which have struck the lowest levels since the post-war depression of 1922.

The most drastic reduction was in pipe as made by the National Tube Company, amounting to $4 a ton, the first price change since 1923.

At the same time, wire nails have been reduced $2 a ton. Common soft steel bars and reinforcing bars are down $1 a ton. Hot-rolled strips are off $1 to $2 a ton. Shapes and plates are irregular, partly in sympathy with their kindred product, bars and partly on their own account. In fact, the entire steel price structure is honeycombed with weak spots.

Expect Buoyant April

The attitude of the steel makers, however, is that this is the period of darkness before the dawn. Seasonal demands for steel are somewhat out of gear these days because of the stock market crash of last fall.

Demand for steel in the late autumn was below normal, whereas the January performance was abnormally good. February and March were in turn below par. There is reason to believe that April will be just as buoyant as the two preceding months have been depressed.

The latest spectacular improvement has been in frabricated structural steel. After several weeks of depression inquiries to the extent of 70,000 tons have appeared, of which 23,500 tons are for New York subway construction. Moreover, in the New York district there are several other attractive new inquiries and announcement of new undertakings which will eventually call for steel. For the elevated highway along the Hudson River 25,000 tons of steel is in inquiry stage for the second section.

It is just announced that several new piers will be constructed to accommodate the larger ocean liners; also a group of buildings are to be constructed in the financial district which may use up to 100,000 tons of steel. Neither is Chicago backward when it comes to new construction.

Railroad Inquiry Heavy

Prospects for purchasing of railroad cars are much brighter. About 30,000 cars are in prospect. The Illinois Central has out a definite inquiry for 2300 cars. The Van Sweringen lines are scheduled to buy 10,000 cars in addition to 13,000 cars bought a few months ago.

The New York Central will probably buy 10,000 cars, while the Pennsylvania is slated to inquire for 6000.

Locomotive purchasing is fairly brisk. The Baldwin Locomotive Company shipped three times as many engines and tenders during the first quarter of this year as during the corresponding period of 1929.

Oil and gas line projects are developing rapidly, and these are furnishing one of the best outlets for steel this year. The Milwaukee pipe maker booked 130,000 tons of pipe business in three weeks, a new high record for the company.

Pig iron business is a little more quiet, so far as the large tonnage purchases are concerned. However, there are evidences that the consumption of iron is increasing. In the first place, consumers are more anxious to have deliveries made on time, whereas previously they were inclined to have them postponed. In the second place, there are more orders for spot iron, implying that stocks on melters' yards are very low.

Nonferrous Markets

Prices are holding well in the main, though competition is very severe within districts and between districts. Southern iron is being sold along the northern Atlantic seaboard at a price which figures back to $13 a ton, furnace. Buffalo iron is said to be firmer than a month ago, though on an attractive piece of business in western Massachusetts the price was shaded.

Metal prices have been inclined toward weakness, zinc being the exception, having risen $4 a ton over the last week. Refined platinum has been reduced to $48 an ounce, the lowest quotation in many years. Lead prices were reduced $3 a ton on Friday.

Tin prices declined virtually every day of the week, being again close to the eight-year low level reached two weeks ago. Quicksilver has broken badly to $115 flask of 76 pounds, a drop of $5. Silver prices have been easing off gradually.

Copper sales are improving gradually. Domestic sales have been the best so far this year, while export business is the best since September. Consumers still buy from hand to mouth. It is estimated that surplus stocks of refined copper will have increased 15,000 to 30,000 tons during March.

MASSACHUSETTS UTILITIES ASSOCIATES

Massachusetts Utilities Associates reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1929, consolidated gross income of $11,750,988 and net income after interest, maintenance, depreciation and taxes of $2,107,093, equal after preferred dividends to 35 cents a share on the 1,767,504 common voting trust shares. In the previous years consolidated gross income totaled $10,977,202 and net income $1,994,389, equal after preferred dividends to 25 cents a share on the 1,765,085 common voting trust shares outstanding on Dec. 31, 1928.

CANADIAN CAR LOADINGS

Freight loadings on Canadian roads in the week ended March 29 totaled 57,386 cars, a decrease of 1572 from the preceding week and 4138 from a year before. Cars received from connection totaled 36,300, decreases of 146 and 7977. For year to March 29 loadings totaled 738,589 cars, a decrease of 66,791 from a year before. Cars received from connections were 478,216, a decrease of 82,944.

ALABAMA POWER COMPANY REPORT

Alabama Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net of $6,704,502 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization, etc., compared with $6,191,241 in 1928.

STANLEY CO. OF AMERICA

Stanley Co. of America reports for the quarter ended Nov. 30 net profit of $1,179,976 after charges and taxes, and excluding extraordinary profits arising from sale of investments.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	103⅛	103
Alleghany 5s' 40	103	102¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅜	101¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103⅝	103⅜
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	99¾	99¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107⅞	107
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	101¼	101
Am Ice 5s' 53	88	88
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	88	87⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Am Sugar Refining 6s' 37	104¼	104¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	193	189
Am T&T col 65s	103¼	103⅛
Am T&T sf 5s '60	103¼	103
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	82¾	82⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95	94½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84⅛	84
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	92½	92½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	88	88
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93	92¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	78	77⅞
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86	86
B&O cv 4½s '33	104	103⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	102½	102½
B&O 4½s	100	100
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅝	109⅜
Bel Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	104⅝
Boston & Me 5s '67	99¾	99¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅝	99
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	87⅞	87⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	87	87
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93⅜	93⅝
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99½	99½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	55	55
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96	96
Can Nat Ry 5s July	102⅝	102⅝
Can North 4½s	100	100
Can North deb 6½s '46	116⅜	116⅜
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	101	100½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93	92⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103⅝	103⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	94	94
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100⅛
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	106⅝	106⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	70½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73	73
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	102⅝	102⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95	95
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105	105
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89¾	89¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅞	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	96½	96½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	98¼	98
Clev Un Terms 5s '73	104⅝	104⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	96⅝
Colo Oil 5s	85	85
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101½	101½
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96⅛	96
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	98⅝	98½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	57	56⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¾	98
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	64	64
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	80	80
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95½	95½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98¼	98¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¾	104¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106⅝	106
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	97	96½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100	99⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	81	81
Erie 5s '67	96	96
Erie gen lien	82¼	82¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96⅜	96½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	58	58
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	33½	33
Gen Cable 5½s '47	101⅛	101
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	102	101⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Gen Theater 6s	151½	145½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	95⅛	95⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	110⅜	110⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	100⅜	100
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81	81
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98	97¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅜	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99⅜	99⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	80	80
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93⅞	93⅞
Inspiration Con 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛
Inter Match Corp 6s rcts '47	98¾	98¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91¼	91¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101¼	100⅜
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100	100
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97	97
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	122⅛	122⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97	97
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	90	90
Kinney Co 7½s '36	107¼	107¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	87½	86¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	122½	122
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101	101
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	90⅞	90⅞
Marion Steam 6 6s	88¾	88¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	95	95
McCrory 5½s '41	99¾	99¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100½	100½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	98	98
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	80	80
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100¼	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100	100
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101	101
Morris & Essex 4½s 2000	84	87½
Mutual Fuel 5s	103	103
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100
Nat Rad 6½s '47	26	26
N O Newark Gas 5s	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	80⅝	80⅝
N O T & M 5½s '54	102¼	102⅛
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	81	81
NYC&HR con 4s '98	91⅞	81½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107	107
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	79	79
N Y Chi & St L '32	102⅝	102⅝
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	114
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94½	94½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	60⅜	60¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	6	6
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	99½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90¼	89¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	94	94
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	95	95
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 ct	96¼	96
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112	112
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	177	177
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90½	90½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102⅛	102⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102⅛	102⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	87⅛	87
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	60⅛	60⅛
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80	79
Penn R R 4¾s '63	100	99⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100⅞	100½
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	103½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108	108
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	109¼
Pere Marq 4½s	97½	97½
Philips Pet 5¼s '39	95¼	95⅛
Phil Co 6s '57	100¼	100
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	87	87
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	102½	101¼
Philippine Ry 4s '37	30⅛	30⅛
Portland Railway 5s '30	99¾	99¾
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	100¾	100¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	94¾	94¾
Pub Svc E&G 1970s	97¾	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¼	99¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	96⅜	96⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	99¼	99¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¾	96¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100⅞	100⅝
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92½	92½
Richfield Oil 6s	96¾	96¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98¾
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	63¼	63¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	91¼	91¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	103½	103
St L S W con 4s '32	99	99
St L S W 1st 5s '52	99⅞	99⅞
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97½	97½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	106	106
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106¼	106¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92¾	92¾
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	70	70
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	70⅛	70⅛
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	60	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76	75½
Seabd Oil Fla Ry 6s A '35	67½	67½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99⅜	99⅜
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95¼	95¼
Shell Union 5s '47	97½	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	55	55
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100¾	100⅜
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101⅜	101⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¾	103⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	98½	98⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¼	95¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¾	102¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103½	103½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93	92½
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100½	100⅛
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅛	98¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	91½	91½
So Ry gen 6s '56	117½	117½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Stand Milling 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅜	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106½	106½
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	104
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101⅞	101⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	101⅝	101⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51½	50½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34	31⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	102½	102
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	95½	95½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	102½
Union El of Chi 5s	76¼	76¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	95½	95½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90⅛	90
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	91½	91½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	87¾	87⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95⅝	95⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	92¼	92
Util Pow 5s ww	89½	89⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	105	105
Wabash 4½s '78	93⅜	93⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102⅝	102¾
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101½
Walworth 6s '45	92	91¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s	109½	108½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¾	103¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¾	104¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅝	104⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	88½	88½
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	82½	82½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99¾	99¾
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	92	92
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97½	97⅜
Western Un 5s '51	103	102½
Western Un col 5s '38	101¾	101¾
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	109⅛
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	92	92
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	90⅛	90⅛
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	34	34
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100¾	100¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102	101⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101	101
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	90	90

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr 7	Last Apr 5
3½s 'rg '47	100.13	100.13	100.13	100.13	100.13
1st 4¼s '47	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.14
4th 4¼s '38	101.28	101.28	101.24	101.24	101.25
4th 4¼s rg	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.21	101.22
US 3¾s '56	104.25	104.25	104.25	104.22	104.21
US 4s '54	107.16	107.16	107.11	107.11	...
US 4¼s '52	111.18	111. 18	111.11	111.11	111.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	81¼	86⅝
Adriatic El 7s '52	99½	99½
Agt Mtg Bks 7s '47	97	97
Akershuh 5s '63	94	94
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	97	97
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	81½	81½
Antioquia 7s C '45	82	82
Antioquia 7s O '45	82	82
Antioquia 7s	80¼	80¼
Antwerp 5s '58	96¼	96¼
Argentine 5½s '62	95½	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98⅞
Australia 4½s '57	83½	83½
Australia 5s '55	91¼	90¾
Australia 8s '57	91⅛	91
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106⅜	106¾
Austria Hyro 6½s rcts	90	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	95½	95½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92⅞	92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¼	102
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¾	112½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108½	108½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110⅛	110⅛
Berlin 6s '58	93½	93½
Berlin 6½s '50	98⅝	98⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	94	94
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	94¼	94¼
Bolovia 7s '69 ct	81¾	81¾
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	82½	82½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	97¼	97¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	92¼	92¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	87¾	87½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	87½	87½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101½	101½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¾	100
Bremen 7s '35	102	102
Brisbane 5s '58	84½	84½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	83¼	83
Buenos Aires 6s '61	89¼	89
Bulgaria 7½s '68	89	89
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	86⅝	86⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92⅞	92½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	99	98
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99	98⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	93½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	92⅜	92½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	92¼	92¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	96½	96
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	84¾	84¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	81¼	81¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	80¾	80¾
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92⅜	92¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	97	97
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	99⅞	99⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Dehmark (King) 4½s '62	93	93
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101¾
Denmark (ing) 6s '42	105½	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¾	98⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	96¼	96¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	92⅜	92⅜
Duke Power 6s	105⅝	105⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅜	102⅛
Estonia Bank 7s '67	85	858
Est R R Co 7s '54	108	108
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94¼	94
Finland 5½s '58	91¼	91
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	97¼	97½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	97¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅜	100⅜
Finnish A 6½s '54	97⅛	97⅛
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	117⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123	122¾
Germ 7s '49	109	108¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	92⅜	92¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	88½	88¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	97¾	97¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	89	88¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	97	96⅞
Germ G E 6s '48	96	96
Germ G E 7s '45	104¼	104¼
Greek 6s '68	88	87¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95½	95
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	103	103
Irish Free State 5s '60	97⅛	97⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	98¼	98¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96⅞	96⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	96⅜	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100½	100½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104⅛	104⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	84½	84¼
Karstadt 6s '43	79¾	79½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	99⅜	99⅜
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99¾	99¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103
Medellin 7s '54	77¼	77¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	93⅜	92½
Minas 6½s '58	81½	81¼
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	108	107
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	102	101
Montevid (City) 6s '59	95	95
Montevid (City) 7s '52	102	101¾
New So Wales 5s '57	89	88¼
New So Wales 5s '58	88½	88
Nor Ger Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92
Norway (King) 5s '63	99¼	98½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼	103¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	92¾	92¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	91	91
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92⅜	92⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	99½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101⅜	101
Oslo G&E 5s '63	93½	93½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	102¾	102½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	94	94
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103	102¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104⅝	104⅝
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	104¾	104⅜
Peru 6s '60	81	80½
Poland 6s '40	79¾	79¾
Poland 7s '47	86¾	86
Poland 8s '50	96½	96½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	93¾	93¾
Queens'ld (State) 7s '41	107½	107½
Rhine West '53 ww	91¾	91¾
Rhine West '53 xw	91	91
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	9A1½	91½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	98½	98¼
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	95⅜	95⅜
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	83⅜	82¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	78	77½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	85½	84¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	103	101
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93¼	92½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90¼	90¼
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108	108
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	93	92⅝
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	92	92
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	78⅝	77¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	99½	99¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	100	100
Saxon State 7s '45	100	99
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¾	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	85¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97⅜	97¼
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	93	93
Simens 6½s ct '51	107	107
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	79	78¾
Silesia Bk 6s '47	81¼	81¼
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅞	107⅞
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104	104
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	99⅜	99⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	91½	91½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97½	97½
Tyrol 7s '52	94¼	94¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100¼	100¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104¾	104⅜
U S S Coppenhag 6s '37	96½	96½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	98½	98½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107½	106¾
Vienna 6s '52	89½	89¼
Ventian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95	95
Westphal'a El 6s '53	89½	89
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98	98

BEATRICE CREAMERY GAINS

Largest sales and earnings in the history of the company are reported by Beatrice Creamery Company for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1930. Sales amounted to $83,681,636, an increase of 56.9 per cent over the preceding period, and net income totaled $2,533,499, compared with net income from operation of $1,523,013 earned in the 1929 period. The 1930 earnings are equivalent to $7.31 per share on 270,395 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of the year, after allowance for preferred dividends, compared with $6.31 per share on 175,223 shares in the 1929 period.

ECONOMIC SERVICE FORESEES IMPROVED BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Concluding that the outlook is favorable for further improvement in business, the Harvard Economic Society, in its current weekly letter, says:

"March regularly shows seasonal gains in many line of business activity, and last month proved no exception to the rule. Business volumes, of course, compare unfavorably with last year, when general activity was very high and rapidly rising, and this condition is accentuated, for such lines as department store trade, by the later date of Easter this year.

"In the steel industry, March has brought some slowing down from the highest activity of February. But in other directions seasonal expansion is occurring. In fact, bank debits—the most general data on the dollar volume of business transactions—show increases through the twenty-sixth equaling or exceeding the normal seasonal gain.

"Expansion in construction projects, for which data for most of the month are available, has been of something like the usual seasonal magnitude. Moreover, the figures for miscellaneous carloadings were maintained above the February level through March 22.

"The money ease which is ev

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CADETS ENTER FINALS EASILY

Qualify in All Three Weapons in Intercollegiate Fencing Tourney

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEST POINT—The Cadet fencing team of the United States Military Academy were able to qualify in all three weapons, for the final round of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association championships on Saturday, when the semifinal qualifying rounds were held, though it was only by the margin of one final saber stroke that they did it. To Joseph C. East '30 went the honor of preserving the standing of the cadets.

Encountering Irving E. Cantor '30, the Cornell University captain, in the final bout between their institutions after New York University had taken first place, the remaining qualifying place depended on their bout. East ran up a lead of 3 to 1, but the Cornell captain drew up to even terms at 4-all, and only a final touch scored by East after a close encounter, settled the round in favor of the cadets, on a touch basis, 18 to 14. Had the touch gone the other way, Cornell would have won the round, and taken second place.

Cornell, using only four fencers altogether, qualified for foils and épée, and even in saber, though beaten as a team, its two representatives both qualified for the individual title. New York University, winning in saber, also placed a number of its men in the individual championships in other weapons.

The five teams competing, with their individual representatives in each weapon, were as follows:

United States Military Academy—P. C. Wehle '30 (captain), foils; G. A. Farris '31, foils; G. M. Heiss '31, foils; H. V. Mitchell '30, épée; F. R. Weber '30, épée; J. C. East '30, saber, and H. B. Kunzig '30, saber. All three teams qualified, and Wehle, Heiss, Weber and East qualified for the individual championships as well in their respective weapons.

Cornell University—Irving E. Cantor '30 (captain), foils and saber; Frank Gravino '31, foils; Jose Martinez '32, foils and épée; Christian Martinez '31, épée and saber. The team qualified in foils and épée, and Cantor qualified in both foils and saber, Gravino in foils, Jose Martinez in épée and C. Martinez in saber.

New York University—Philip P. Lubert '30, epee and saber (captain); Benjamin S. Faber '30, foils and saber; Harold Picket '32, foils; Howard Wesson '32, foils and epee; Louis Russo '31, foils, alternate; Henry W. Gibson '32, epee, alternate. The team qualified in saber, and Lubart qualified individually in epee and saber, and Faber in saber.

Boston College—J. M. Langan '30 (captain), foils epee and saber; A. J. Doherty '31, foils, and saber alternate; J. A. McCutcheon '31, foils; E. B. Steele '30, epee and saber. Steele qualified individually in epee.

Hamilton College—J. H. Niemeyer '31 (captain), foils; F. B. Hartman '30, foils; R. A. Best '32, foils; A. R. Bailey '30, epee; A. V. Hancock '31, epee; W. A. Jarrett '30, saber; J. W. Hutchinson '31, saber; Graeme Banerman '31, saber alternate. Niemeyer qualified individually in foils.

The summaries:

Foils—United States Military Academy defeated Boston, 9—0; Cornell, 6—3.; Hamilton, 5—4; and N. Y. U., 8—1.

Cornell University defeated Boston, 9—0; Hamilton, 5—4; and N. Y. U., 6—3.

New York University defeated Hamilton, 5—4, and Boston, 9—0.

Hamilton College defeated Boston, 7—2.

Boston College lost four rounds.

Epee—Cornell University defeated N. Y. U., 4—0; U. S. M. A., 3—1; Hamilton, 3—1; Boston, 3—1.

United States Military Acadamy defeated Boston, 3—1, and N. Y. U., 2—2, 4—0 (nine bouts won).

New York University defeated Hamilton, 3—1, and Boston, 3—1 (six bouts won).

Hamilton College defeated U. S. M. A., 2—2, 3—1.

Boston College defeated Hamilton, 3—1.

Saber—New York University defeated Cornell University, 2—2, 16—13 touches; Boston, 4—0.

Hamilton, 4—0, U. S. M. A., 3—1.

United States Military Academy defeated Hamilton, 4—0; Boston, 3—1, and Cornell, 2—2, 18—14 touches.

Cornell University defeated Boston, 4—0, Hamilton, 3—1.

Boston College defeated Hamilton, 4—0.

Hamilton College lost four rounds.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS—Once more the fencing team of the United States Naval academy has failed to qualify for the three weapon trophy competition in the National Intercollegiate Fencing championships at the Hotel Astor, to be held this year on April 17 and 18. The middies failed to be among the teams qualifying in epee in the southern qualifying semifinals held at the Naval Academy on Saturday, which leaves the more important trophy to be fought out once more between Yale University and the United States Military Academy.

Five teams competed here on Saturday, representing the United States Naval Academy, Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, and Ohio State University. The home team qualified in foils and saber, Columbia in epee and saber, Princeton in epee, and Pennsylvania in foils.

The winning teams and the individuals qualifying with each weapon, were as follows:

United States Naval Academy—Foils, J. H. Howard '30, R. C. Steere '31, J. D. L. Grant, '30, qualifying as a team and individually; epee, Lee A. Ellis '31, qualifying individually; saber, N. S. Haines '30, H. A. House '30, qualifying as a team and individually.

Columbia University—Foils, R. E. Marson '30 and Julius Roth '30, qualifying individually; epee, Marson and Roth qualifying as a team and Roth qualifying individually; saber, Haakon Gulbranson '30 and John R. Crap '31, qualifying as a team and individually.

Princeton University—Epee, W. M. Lobenstine '30 and D. G. Marvin '31, qualifying as a team and individually; saber, Lon Hocker Jr. '31, qualifying individually.

University of Pennsylvania—Foils, Lawson, Feo and Solomon, qualifying as a team.

Ohio State University—Epee, Jones, qualifying individually.

OXFORD FAST AT STARTING

LONDON (AP)—Low tide prevented the Oxford and Cambridge crews from doing any extensive rowing on Saturday in preparation for the great university boat race over the 4¼-mile course between Putney and Mortlake, now just one week away. Oxford again justified its reputation as a fast-starting eight. Practicing starts, the Dark Blues got away to the tune of 10 strokes in 15 seconds and 37 in a full minute.

LARGEST BERMUDA REGATTA

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Bermuda's largest yacht regatta was sailed here Saturday, with 13 racing yachts crossing the line. Bermuda yachts won in both classes, Capt. R. V. Holt, R. N., sailing Achilles to victory in the six-meter class, and Eldon Trimmingham's Cyric II, sailed by Bill Swan, one of the American skippers, leading the Bermuda and Interclub one-designs home.

FRANCE WINS RUGBY MATCH

CHARLOTTENBURG, Ger. (AP)—For the fourth time since 1927, France defeated Germany on Sunday in a rugby match. The score was 31 to 0. The French team, with one exception, was the same as that which lost to England at Twickenham, but was superior to the Germans in every department of the game. The Germans lacked team play, were feeble at passing and frequently fumbled.

Stewart Is Voted Dr. Hart Trophy

DR. D. A. HART TROPHY WINNERS

Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa	1923
Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa	1924
H. William Burch, Hamilton	1925
Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal	1926
Herbert M. Gardiner, Canadiens	1927
Howie Morenz, Canadiens	1928
Roy B. Worters, N. Y. Americans	1929
Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal	1930

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Nelson R. Stewart, center ice star of the Montreal Maroons, was awarded the Dr. David A. Hart trophy for being the most valuable player to his team in the National Hockey League as a result of the vote of two sports writers in each of the eight cities in the league. This is the second time that Stewart has won the trophy as in 1925-26, his first season, he was also selected as the most valuable player.

Stewart received 101 points, while F. Lionel Hitchman, captain of the Boston Bruins, was second with 94. The next six in order were Ralph Weiland, Boston, 79; Frank M. Clancy, Ottawa, 77; Frank X. Boucher, New York Rangers, 75; Norman L. Himes, New York Americans, 70, and Howie Morenz, Canadiens, and Charles R. Gardiner, Chicago, 70. Stewart is the second player to be awarded the trophy twice, as Nighbor, then of Ottawa, but now of Toronto, won in 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Frank X. Boucher of the New York Rangers was voted the cleanest and most gentlemanly as well as the most effective player in the league and so retained possession of the Lady Byng of Vimy trophy for the third year in succession. Nighbor won the trophy first in 1925-26 and Burch of Americans won it in 1926-27. Boucher had a clear-cut margin in this year's voting, as he secured 127 votes, with Himes second with 103, Weiland had 82, Harold E. Darragh of Pittsburgh 81, and W. George Hay of Detroit 73.

CUP CANDIDATES TO RACE IN JUNE

The first races for the four yachts built for the defense of the America's Cup will be held off Glen Cove, Long Island, on June 11 and 12, according to an announcement by the race committee of the New York Yacht Club. The race on the first day will be exclusively for the so-called cup yachts, while on the second the club will hold its seventy-ninth annual regatta with a class for the cup boats.

The New York Yacht Club has issued for publication photographs of the models of the four yachts, building at Bristol, R. I., and Neponset, Mass., which show very clearly the difference in the design of the yachts, although such difference is comparatively slight.

John S. Lawrence, one of the managing owners of the Boston cup defender, Yankee, announces that the yacht will be launched on May 1 at 1:30 p. m. daylight saving time. It is expected that the Whirlwind, which is being built in the same shop for a syndicate headed by Landon K. Thorn and Paul Hammond of New York, from designs by L. Francis Herreshoff, will be launched a day or two before the Yankee.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE LACROSSE TEAM WINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — In a game marked by extremely fast play with the visitors showing fine ability at dodging through their opponents' defense, the Oxford-Cambridge combined lacrosse team defeated the United States Naval Academy here Saturday, 5 to 4. All of the goals were scored in the first half of the game, Rains, R. Ainsworth and Vernon-Astle starring for O.-C., while Captain Allen showed up strongly at first attack for the Navy.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE		ANNAPOLIS
Vernon-Astle, lh		lh, Conn
Rains, oh		oh, Moncure
G. Ainsworth, 1st a		1st a, Allen
Williams, 2d a		2d a, Castree, Sharp
Farinholt, 3d a		3rd a, White
Fielden, c		c, Haven
Cornsweet, 3d d		3d d, Spring
Cartwright, 2d d		2d d, James
R. Ainsworth, 1st d		1st d, Campbell
Grauer, Mears-Young, cp		cp, Beans, Swan
MacIntyre, p		p, Dally, Whelchel
Ricketts, g		g, South

Score—Oxford-Cambridge 5, United States Naval Academy 4. Goals—Rains 2, Vernon-Astle, R. Ainsworth, G. Ainsworth for Oxford-Cambridge; Allen 3, Campbell for Annapolis. Referee—Mr. Wylie, Mt. Washington. Time—Two 30m. periods.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Quantico 6, Yale 3.
Wash. & Lee 6, Lafayette 2.
Dartmouth 4, Haverford 3.
Gettysburg 4, Villanova 2.
Delaware 8, Drexel 6.
Lehigh 8, Ursinus 7.
Michigan State 9, St. Xavier 2.
New York 10, Columbia 8.
Providence (EL) 13, Brown 1.
Princeton 12, Vermont 2.
Navy R. S. 5, Northeastern 4.
F. & M. 10, Dickinson 9.
Duke 12, Navy 6.
N. C. State 6, Davidson 4.
Ohio State 7, Kentucky 6.
St. John's 7, C. C. N. Y. 5.
Mississippi 19, Indiana 4.
Missouri 14, Westminster 2.
Albright 9, Stony Creek C. C. 7.
Alabama 7, Tulane 6.
Birmingham-Southern 10, Spring Hill 9.
California 7, Stanford 6.
U. C. L. A. 4, Santa Clara 3.
Dayton 13, Antioch 5.
Maryland 6, Cornell 0.
Oregon State 5, Willamette 3.
Penn A. C. 12, Temple 5.
Regis 9, Colorado Teachers 6.
Seton Hall 5, Rutgers 4.
Stevens 7, St. Francis 6.
Texas 13, Rice 1.
Upsala 14, Cooper Union 6.
Wabash 10, Purdue 9.

ACADIA WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WOLFVILLE, N. S.—For the first time since 1921 Nova Scotia has placed a team in the field capable of winning the Maritime senior men's basketball title. Acadia University five accomplishing this feat when it defeated the Saint John Trojans, champions of this division of the cage game in the lower provinces seven times in the past eight years, in which New Brunswick has seen its representatives win the crown. Acadia's strong five captured the honors here last week by taking the two-game series, 39 to 28 and 26 to 22.

M. I. T. DEFENDS RIFLE TITLE

BROOKLYN — Massachusetts Institute of Technology successfully defended the Eastern Intercollegiate rifle shooting championship at the 108th Regiment Armory Saturday by compiling a score of 1292, 11 points lower than their winning total in 1929. The M. I. T. gunners outdistanced eight other colleges, including Boston University, which placed second with an aggregate count of Breadon left Saturday for St. Louis. The 1240.

CARDS AGAIN PICK BRADENTON

BRADENTON, Fla. (AP)—President Samuel Breadon of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club announced here Saturday that the Cardinals would return to Bradenton next year for spring training. President Breadon left Saturday for St. Louis. The Cardinals will leave Wednesday.

YALE LOSES BY HALF A POINT

New Haven Polo Team Charged With Two Fouls in Open Tourney

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two more championships were completed, and the Optimist team reached the final round in the high handicap Class A section of the United States indoor polo championships over the week-end, while the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club scored over the Yale University team in the defense of the open championship which it won last year.

The open match, played at the One Hundred and First Regiment Armory, was the hardest fought battle of the day, being won by the margin of one-half of a point, 10½ to 10. Each team scored 11 goals, but the youthful stars from New Haven were charged with two fouls, to one for the home team, which usually uses the armory for its practice arena.

Stewart B. Iglehart, just back on the Yale team, was the outstanding performer of the evening, with Gerard S. Smith the backbone of the winning team. Not until the last minute of play was the game decided, as each team scored in succession with Yale leading off to take the lead, only to have a Riding and Driving Club score put that team ahead once more. Then Carl Pflug scored the final goal with Raymond Guest held out of the play by Smith.

The Optimist team effectually settled the chances of the Commonwealth Club, when F. W. C. Guest and his associates, after fighting for two periods to overcome the five-goal handicap of the Bostonians, finally passed them near the end of the second chukker, and staved in front for the balance of the game. Forrester A. Clark did his best to stem the tide, scoring two goals, and stopping many of the Optimist tries, but the Optimists, unbeaten this season, had too great an advantage, and ran off with the game, 14½ to 6. This game was played at Squadron A Armory.

The two remaining low handicap classes were brought to their conclusion, with the home teams of Squadron A, in both Class B and Class D, at the little end of the score. In Class D, the Hamapo Club of New Jersey, conceding a handicap of two, took the game by a score of 7 to 4½, while in Class B the trio of United States Army officers from Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor, with the aid of a handicap of three, won by that same margin, 12 to 9. The summary:

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Pos.	RIDING & D. C.	YALE UNIV.
No. 1	Carl Pflug	S. B. Iglehart
No. 2	Gerard A. Smith	Raymond Guest
Back	Warren A. Sackman	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Riding & Driving Club 10½; Yale University 10. Goals—Pflug 5, Smith 3, Sackman 2, pony 1, for Riding; Iglehart 6, Rathborne 3, Guest, pony, for Yale. Fouls—Sackman against Riding; Iglehart, Rathborne, against Yale. Referee—Milton Kornblum. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

CLASS A CHAMPIONSHIP

Pos.	OPTIMISTS	COMWLTH. C.
No. 1	Michael Phipps	J. P. Mills
No. 2	F. W. C. Guest	E. T. Gerry
Back	Lieut. McDowell Jones	F. A. Clark

Score—Optimists 14½, Commonwealth 6. Goals—Jones 6, Guest 5, Phipps 4, for Optimists; Clark 2, by handicap 5, for Commonwealth. Fouls—Jones, against Optimists; Gerry, Clark, against Commonwealth. Referee—Archer K. Kinny. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

CLASS B FINALS

POSITIONS	FORT HAMILTON SQUAD. A
No. 1	Capt. K. B. Wise, T. M. Bancroft
No. 2	Lieut. H. W. Kiefer, W. H. Jackson
Back	Capt. D. M. Scott, F. A. Vietor

Score—Fort Hamilton 12, Squadron A 9. Goals—Wise 5, Kiefer 4, by handicap 3; for Fort Hamilton, Bancroft 5; Jackson 3, Vietor for Squadron A. Referee—Archer W. Kinny. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

CLASS D FINALS

POSITIONS	RAMAPO CLUB	SQUAD. A
No. 1	H. H. McConnell	Azel Ames
No. 2	P. D. Ash	W. L. Phillips
Back	J. P. Graham	W. R. Huntington

Score—Ramapo Club 7, Squadron A 4½. Goals—Ash 4, Graham 2, McConnell for Ramapo; Ames 3, by handicap, 2, for Squadron. Fouls—Ames 1, against Squadron. Referee—Archer W. Kinny. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

RAHWAY WINS Y. M. C. A. BASKETBALL TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The eighth annual International Y. M. C. A. basketball championship tournament held at the Oak Park High School field house here, was won by Rahway, N. J., defeating Kansas City, Mo., 28 to 21, in the final contest. The score was tied at 12-all when half time was called. Third place was won by Vincennes, Ind., defeating Montclair, N. J., 27 to 22. Englewood of Chicago won the consolation, defeating Cambridge, Mass., 39 to 15.

Harry Orr, center, was the defensive star of the tournament for the champions. The left forward, Chaillet, did most of the scoring in the final game, sinking seven baskets and a pair of free throws. In the semi-finals Rahway defeated Vincennes, 19 to 18, and Kansas City defeated Montclair, 38 to 27. The summary of the final title game:

RAHWAY		KANSAS CITY
Chaillet, lf		rg, Bryan
Henderson, rf		lg, Dunham
Orr, c		c, Allan, Fox
Doyt, lg		rf, Lewis
Dura, rg		lf, G. Newell, L. Newell

Score—Rahway 28, Kansas City 21. Goals from floor—Chaillet 7, Henderson 2, Dura for Rahway; Bryan 4, Allan 2, Dunham, Fox for Kansas City. Goals from fouls—Orr 3, Chaillet 2, Henderson, Doyt, Dura for Rahway; Allan 3, G. Newell 2 for Kansas City. Referee—F. H. Young.

MISS COLLETT WINS, 1 UP

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett, United States women's golf champion, Saturday won the historic North and South women's golf tournament for the second year, defeating Miss Edith Quier of Reading, Pa., 1 up. In carrying the match to the eighteenth, the sharpshooting Pennsylvania girl staged a remarkable comeback. Three down at the thirteenth, she won three holes in succession to square the match on the fifteenth. Miss Collett captured the short sixteenth, which proved to be the margin of victory.

HARVARD SWIMMING SCHEDULE

The Harvard varsity swimming team will have eight dual meets in its first year of competition, according to a schedule approved by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports. Seven meets already have been scheduled, and an eighth meet is to be arranged at a later date with Dartmouth. The schedule follows: Dec. 13, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Jan. 9—Bowdoin; 14—M. I. T.; 17—Brown; Feb. 14—Syracuse; 23—West Point at West Point; March 11—Yale.

Philadelphia Wins Intercity Contest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Philadelphia, with its team headed by the former United States champions, Jay Gould and William C. Wright, won the first leg in the intercity court tennis doubles contest for the Payne Whitney Memorial Cup over the week-end at the Racquet & Tennis Club, whose members offered the trophy for the competition for the first time this year.

The four teams entered were Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Tuxedo. They met in the first round in that order, with the following teams encountering each other:

Boston—No. 1, George W. Wightman and Roger Cutler; No. 2. George R. Fearing and Dr. Channing Frothingham; No. 3, Quincy A. Shaw McKean and G. A. Lyon.

New York—No. 1, Hewitt Morgan and Fulton Cutting; No. 2, John W. Appel Jr. and William Rand Jr.; No. 3, E. Pennington Pearson and W. A. W. Stewart Jr.

Philadelphia—No. 1, Jay Gould and William C. Wright; No. 2, E. M. Edwards and J. C. Bell; No. 3, J. T. Thayer and Eugene Newbold.

Tuxedo—No. 1, C. J. Coulter and W. T. Adee; No. 2, G. M. Rushmore and J. M. Mitchell; No. 3, F. F. DeRham and Meredith Blagden.

In the first round, New York won two out of three, while Philadelphia took every match from Tuxedo. In the final, played Sunday, Philadelphia defeated New York 2 matches to 1.

First Round

Hewitt Morgan and Fulton Cutting, New York, defeated G. W. Wightman and R. W. Cutler, 8—5, 3—8, 8—6.

G. R. Fearing and Dr. Channing Frothingham, Boston, defeated William Rand and J. W. Appel Jr., 8—4, 8—5.

E. P. Pearson and W. A. W. Stewart Jr., New York, defeated Q. A. Shaw McKean and G. A. Lyon, 2—8, 8—7, 8—1.

Jay Gould and W. C. Wright, Philadelphia, defeated C. J. Coulter and W. T. Adee, 8—4, 8—2.

E. M. Edwards and J. C. Bell, Philadelphia, defeated G. M. Rushmore and J. M. Mitchell, 8—4, 8—2.

J. T. Thayer and Eugene Newbold, Philadelphia, defeated F. F. DeRham and Meredith Blagden, 8—1, 8—4.

Final Round

Jay Gould and W. C. Wright defeated Hewitt Morgan and Fulton Cutting, 8—2, 8—0.

J. W. Appel Jr. and William Rand defeated J. C. Bell and E. M. Edwards, 8—1, 8—5.

J. T. Thayer and Eugene Newbold defeated E. P. Pearson and W. A. W. Stewart Jr., 8—3, 8—0.

Fall River Wins U. S. Soccer Title by 2 to 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Before a crowd of some 3500 fans, the Fall River soccer football team defeated Cleveland's best eleven, the Bruells, for the second straight time for the soccer championship of the United States on the Luna Park Field, here, 2 to 1.

The feature of the match came about five minutes before the end. With the score tied at 1-all and facing a human barrier of seven husky Bruells and behind them the watchful goalie, Alexander McNab carefully booted an 18-yard penalty kick that struck a goal post and then bounded in for the winning point.

The other two goals were scored by James McAuley for Fall River and George Phillips for Cleveland.

When it started to rain early in the first half, the Cleveland players changed their style of play to a driving offense that resulted in a score. However, the Fall River team fought harder after this and prevented any further scoring on the Bruells' part. The summary:

FALL RIVER		CLEVELAND
White, ol		or, W. Phillips
Patenande, il		ir, G. Phillips
Nilson, c		c, G. Caraffi
Gonsales, ir		il, Dickie
McNab, or		ol, Scott
Ballantyne, ihb		rhb, Abrams
Priestly, chb		chb, Wilson
McPherson, rhb		lhb, R. Caraffi
McAuley, lb		rb, McElligott
McGill, rb		lb, R. Caraffi
Reber, g		g, Ramsey

Score—Fall River 2, Cleveland 1. Goals—McAuley, McNab for Fall River; George Phillips for Cleveland.

OAKLAND ON WAY TO SECOND TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Oakland's championship hockey club of last year is on the verge of winning another title this year. Saturday night it won the second game in the final three out of five, defeating Los Angeles, 2 to 1. It was a stirring battle and a credit to both participants.

The opening period went scoreless. George Giroux broke the defense of the visitors on an individual play, scoring at three minutes of the second period. Constant attacking by Los Angeles failed to equalize until almost three minutes of play in the last period, when Guy Pool passed to Jacob Bond. Two minutes later Volmer's assist to Alexander Cook resulted in the winning goal. Oakland had only three men on the ice the last two minutes of play, but defended successfully the combined attack of the losers.

HARVARD SWIMMER BREAKS RECORD

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Two New England A. A. A. U., senior swimming championship titles were determined in the pool of the Pittsfield Boys' Club here Saturday, with Miss Albina Osipowich of the Worcester Boys' Club Auxiliary and now a student at Pembroke College, easily defending her title in the women's 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 40 4-5s. Miss Claire Walker of the Whitinsville Community Club was second and Miss Mary Doherty of the Boston Swimming Association, third. William S. deLima of Harvard University won the men's 220-yard freestyle in 2m. 29s., making a new record for the event. Wallace Hedquist of Worcester Academy was second and John Sheesny, Springfield, third.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Houston (TL), 5, Pittsburgh (N) 0.
Cincinnati (N) 13, Nashville (SA) 7.
Chicago (N) 20, Hollywood (PCL) 5.
New York (A) 12, Dallas (TL) 7.
Philadelphia (A) 5, Newark (IL) 3 (six innings).
Chicago (A) 10, Little Rock (SA) 9.
Louisville (AA) 8, Detroit (A) 7.
New York (N) 7, Memphis (SA) 3.
New Orleans (SA) 8, Cleveland (A) 7.
Kansas City (AA) 8, St. Louis (A) 4.
St. Louis (N) 7, Tampa (SEL) 2.
Washington (A) 10, Boston (N) 3.
Boston (A) 8, Indianapolis (AA) 6.

MUNICIPAL BASEBALL FORMED

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—The American Municipal Baseball Association was formed here Saturday by amateur baseball officials from Indianapolis, Canton, Louisville, St. Louis, Columbus and Cincinnati. The representatives said a series of games will be played at the end of the season for the United States amateur championship and that the playing personnel will be held strictly to amateurs.

S. AND L. MOTORS PLACE SECOND

Roll 3082 on Last Day of Team Event in A. B. C. Tournament

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

David Graff and Sons, Kalamazoo, Mich. 3100
S. and L. Motors, Chicago 3082
De Vesco Brothers, Buffalo 2976
Sparton Five, New York 2959
Schwartz Ballrooms, Hartford, Wis. 2959
McGrath Plumbing, Libertyville, Ill. 2958
Linwieners, Milwaukee 2955
Erie Paint Company, Erie, Pa. 2954
Dwyers Recreation, New York 2951
Merchants Oil, Cincinnati 2948

DOUBLES

James Divine and George Heup, Beloit 1339
Frank Pacari and Joseph Lasardi, Rochester 1337
Emil Matak and J. Mitchell, St. Paul 1309
George Geiser and J. Lellinger, Chicago 1306
Austin Flinn and F. Grippe, Elizabeth 1305
Wooster Lambert and Rudolph Meyer, St. Louis 1304
Robert Pekie, and George Notz, Chicago 1304
Edward and Joseph Benton, Detroit 1294
Frank Kartheiser and Frank Thoma 1294
Lawrence Ross and Louis Meyer, Milwaukee 1290

SINGLES

Laurence Shotwell, Covington, Ky. 774
Harry Reed, Rochester 748
Harold Asplund, Denver 720
Michael Halter, Minneapolis 714
Frank Hrach, Cleveland 709
Frederick Beschel, Kansas City 707
William Cooksey, Hammond 707
Clifford Schwulst, Milwaukee 706
H. E. Nelson, Racine 705
Floss Bailey, Parkersburg, W. Va. 703

ALL EVENTS

George Morrison, Chicago 1985
S. A. Gaudreau, Saginaw 1967
George Heup, Beloit 1966
Laurence Shotwell, Covington, Ky. 1948
William Mills, Pontiac 1942
Harold Asplund, Denver 1936
Joseph Bodis, Cleveland 1931
Adolph Carlson, Chicago 1923
Jules Lellinger, Chicago 1916
E. Hitch, Erie 1915

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — Finish will be written on the 1930 American Bowling Congress tournament today. Shortly before 7 o'clock this evening the clatter of falling pins will cease in the Public Auditorium Annex and the annual bowling classic will be at an end.

David Graff & Sons, Kalamazoo, are the 1930 team champions. Kulp Brothers Coals, Columbus, rolled a 2935 total to lead the 64 teams carded on the last session of the team event Sunday night. As a resut they went into a tie for fifteenth place with the Excelsior Laundries of Dayton.

S. & L. Motors took second place for Chicago with a 3082 score, worth $975; De Vesco Brothers, Buffalo, took third place with 2976, good for $927, and Schwartz Ballrooms, Hartford, Wis., and the Spartons, New York, each collected $850 in tying for fourth place.

The ascension of George Morrison of Chicago to the all-events leadership with an 1985 total was the high light in a day that has probably never been duplicated for general high scoring in national tournament competition. The Windy City bowler's scores of 716 in the team event, 625 in the doubles and 644 in the singles displaced the 1967 total registered by S. A. Gaudreau of Saginaw several weeks ago. Morrison's total, the third highest ever registered in A. B. C. competition should mean the title for the Chicagoan.

The performance of Wooster Lambert and Rudolph Meyer of St. Louis, who tied George Notz and Robert Pekie for sixth place in the doubles division, headed the four remaining changes in the minor events. The Mound City combination rolled games of 396, 482 and 426, totaling 1304, which gave St. Louis its only place among the minor leaders. Lambert, millionaire St. Louis sportsman, was one of the backers of the Lindbergh New York-to-Paris flight.

Frederick Beschel, Kansas City, and William Cooksey, Hammond, tied for sixth place in the singles class with 707 totals.

Beschel registered games of 224,268 and 215, while Cooksey, shot 203, 257 and 247 scores. Clifford Schwulst, of Milwaukee, edged into seventh place with 200, 259 and 247 games, totaling 706. Four scores of better than 700 and 20 series above the 650 figure were chalked up on the Sunday card. And in the doubles division the scoring was exceptionally high as well. An even dozen two-man teams went over the 1230 figure and two individuals had better than 700 series in their doubles.

Official announcement was made Sunday night that the following scores are still eligible for prizes: Doubles, 1129; singles, 581, and all-events, 1803.

BRACEY CONQUERS LELAND

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—Claude O. Bracey '31 of Rice Institute beat Cyrus J. Leland '31 of Texas Christian University, his former conquerer, by two feet Saturday in the 100-yard dash at the Rice-T. C. U. dual track meet. Bracey's time was 9.8s. Bracey was a step ahead almost at the start and kept the lead. Leland previously had defeated Bracey three times this season on the 100-yard dash and once in the 220. Bracey's 1929 Southwestern Conference record of 9.6s. for the 100-yard dash still was left standing. Leland came back in the 220-yard dash and beat Bracey, but by inches. The time was 21.1s. The dual meet was won by the Rice team, 77 points to 40.

GAME IN JAPAN DREW 80,000

OSAKA, Japan (AP)—The tournament to decide the Japanese secondary school baseball championship, held at Koshien Stadium near Osaka, ended Saturday, having twice drawn throngs surpassing anything likely to be reported at next week's opening game of American major leagues. Because Saturday's final contest was played in a drizzling rain, the attendance was only 40,000, but the opening game on March 30 drew 80,000, which is the capacity of the stands. The peak attendance was reached last Thursday, a Japanese holiday, when overflow crowds brought the total close to 100,000. Shinko, a commercial school of Kobe, won the championship, defeating Matsuyama Commercial School, 6 to 1.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Harvard 4, Alumni 1.
Brown 6, Boston L. C. 1.
Johns Hopkins 9, Yale 7.
Pennsylvania 12, Penn A. C. 4.
Lehigh 4, Swarthmore 2.
West Point 9, Springfield 1.
Crescent A. C. 7, New York 2.
Oxford-Cambridge 5, Annapolis 4.
Rutgers 10, Alumni 1.
St. John's 13, Washington 0.
Maryland 12, Randolph-Macon 0.
Syracuse 7, Alumni 0.
C. C. N. Y. 6, New York L. C. 1.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Johns Hopkins 82 2-3, Delaware 42 1-3.
North Carolina 104, Georgia Tech 24.
Georgia 97 1-3, Clemson 28 1-3.
Rice 77, Texas Christian 40.
Texas 63, Texas A. & M. 54.
Virginia 71 1-6, Virginia M. I. 54 5-6.
William & Mary 68½, Virginia P. I. 57½.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

C. C. N. Y. 13, Lehigh 4.

Only Two Titles Defended in A. A. U.

MEN'S SENIOR INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE A. A. U. OF THE UNITED STATES

Hollywood A. C.	21
Lake Shore A. C.	19
New York A. C.	18
Honolulu	15
Chicago A. A.	14
Los Angeles A. C.	14
Stanford University	4
Northwestern University	2
Utah State College	1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Only two of 12 titles were successfully defended in the four-day men's senior indoor swimming championships of the A. A. U. of the United States, held at the Lake Shore Athletic Club here. Avery Brundage, president of the A. A. U., citing the records broken and tied and the closeness of the contests, declared it the most successful of the seven meets held since the titles were grouped into one carnival.

Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore Club and M. J. Galitzen of the Los Angeles A. C., who likes to compete under the name of Mickey Riley, were the only ones to defend titles successfully, but they likewise lost titles. Laufer again won the 300-yard free-style crown, but lost the 220-yard honors. He made up for this loss by capturing the 150-yard backstroke, which was not defended by George H. Kojac of the New York A. C. Galitzen retained the 10-foot springboard fancy diving crown, but lost the low-board glory.

C. L. Crabbe of Honolulu, Hawaii, who won three firsts and was favored for the individual all-around championship, was edged out of this niche of fame by Laufer's victory in the backstroke, the final event on the program. Laufer's first in this race, first in the 100 crawl, second in the individual medley and second in the furlong crawl, gave him 16 points. Crabbe had 15 for first in the furlong, first in the medley and first in the 500-yard freestyle. Walter Spence of the New York A. C., last year's individual champion, failed to compete.

Hollywood A. C. Wins

Six athletes from the Hollywood Athletic Club, who came here at their own expense, furnished the big surprise of the carnival by capturing the team championship with 21 points. Lake Shore was second with 19 points and the New York Athletic Club, last year's champions, were third with 18 points.

Chicago A. A. dethroned the New York A. C. in the 400-yard relay and Hollywood captured the 300-yard medley relay, won last year by Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., which was not represented. T. G. Blankenburg of Hollywood, picked up the 220-yard breaststroke, undefended by Spence, and E. H. Smith of Los Angeles upset Galitzen in the lowboard diving.

Hollywood A. C. broke its own world's record for the 300-yard medley relay, when it swam the distance in 3m. 6.4s., an improvement of 1.8s. Chicago A. A. tied the world's record of 3m. 39.2s. in the 400-yard relay, set in 1928 by Yale University. Laufer bettered the recognized international record in the 150-yard backstroke when he did it in 1m. 40.6s.; but several American records have been set better than this since the last meeting of the International Swimming Federation.

Backstroke Race Close

Laufer's race in this backstroke championship was one of the best of the entire meet. F. E. Walton of Hollywood, who had beaten him by a yard when they swam in the medley relay the previous night, set the pace all the way. On the last turn, Walton, pressed hard by Laufer's sprint, made a bad turn, but he was still leading at half of the last tank length. By good fortune in the way their strokes broke at the finish, Laufer just barely touched Walton out. G. R. Fissler of New York, who holds the recognized world's record, was third in a field of five fast swimmers.

In the 500-yard freestyle race, Crabbe came from behind to defeat A. R. Clapp '32 of Stanford University in 5m. 40.8s. This duplicated the time Spence made to win last year.

What was declared to be the finest group of fancy divers ever seen in the event gave Galitzen keen competition for the 10-foot springboard title. W. N. Colbarth of the Chicago A. A., a steady performer who lacked some of Galitzen's finesse, was second. Smith, who finished third, had a good chance to win until he slipped on his next to last act.

Miss Isabelle Smith of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club won the 500-yard women's senior C. A. A. U. championship from three team mates in 7m. 24.6s. The summary:

MEN'S SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—Finals

500-Yard Freestyle—Won by C. L. Crabbe, Honolulu; A. R. Clapp '32, Stanford

PLA-MORS LEAD IN AMERICAN FOR ICE TITLE

Have Margin of Game and Three Goals Going Into Final Contest of Series

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	2	1	1	7	4	5
Tulsa	1	1	2	4	7	3

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—Kansas City advanced to within a game of the American Hockey Association championship for the 1930 season in the Tulsa Ice Palace Sunday night by taking the fourth game of the playoff series, 2 to 1. The Pla-Mors, defeated by the Tulsa sextet Saturday night, 2 to 0, came back completely to outplay their rivals in the second game on Oklahoma ice.

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Dunfield,	g.	Moffatt
Mitchell, Campbell,	c.	McPherson, Sheppard
Scott, McCormick,	rw.	lw, Metcalfe, Marker
McLeod, Ranger,	ld.	rd, Williams, Borland
Halderson, Munro,	rd.	ld, Hansen, Johnson
Byrne,	g.	McCusker

Score—Kansas City 2, Tulsa 1. Goals—Dunfield, Scott for Kansas City, Moffatt for Tulsa. Referees—Ambrose Moran and Alex Irwin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TULSA, Okla.—A desperate band of Tulsa hockey players fought their way back into an even footing in the 1930 American Hockey Association championship playoffs Saturday night shutting out the first-place Kansas City Pla-Mors, 2 to 0, in the third game of the series. The Tulsa triumph necessitates the fifth game which will be played Monday night at Kansas City after the fourth game here Sunday night. The summary:

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Dunfield, St. John,	lw.rw,	Marker, Wakeford
Mitchell, Campbell,	c.c,	Sheppard, McPherson
Scott, Ranger,	McCormick, rw	lw, Johnson, Moffatt
McLeod, Monroe,	ld....rd,	Hansen, Borland
Halderson,	rd,	ld, Williams
Byrne,	g,	McCusker

Score—Tulsa 2, Kansas City 0. Goals—Williams, Wakeford for Tulsa. Referees—Ambrose Moran and Alex Irvin.

NEW YORK A. C. WINS IN A. A. U. WRESTLING

NEW YORK (AP)—The dispute between the East and West as to supremacy in college wrestling, which the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships last week left rather in doubt, came no nearer to a settlement in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States title event. The West, supreme in the N. C. A. A. championships in which the eastern leaders did not compete, had to take second place in Saturday night's A. A. U. finals to the New York Athletic Club stars, drawn principally from eastern colleges.

Of the eight classes, the New York A. C. captured five titles and the Oklahoma Aggies, N. C. A. A. champions, three, and four of the five eastern winners were either past or present college contenders.

Harold Phillips and Zigmont J. Letowt Jr. '30, Lehigh students competing for the N. Y. A. C., won the 112 and 135-pound titles. Phillips gained the decision over Mintford L. Costner '32 of the Oklahoma Aggies while Letowt tossed John Eareckson of the Baltimore Y. M. C. A., the defending champion, in 1m. 15s. A Lehigh graduate, James J. Reed, took the 126-pound title by decision over his N. Y. A. C. team mate, Arthur Bartels.

Glenn Stafford, former Cornell 175-pounder, completed the triumphs of the eastern collegians when his opponent, Kaare Krogh of the University of Chicago, was disqualified after numerous protests concerning the actions of the referee. The fifth title was won for the N. Y. A. C. by Oswald Kapp, Estonian wrestler, in the 147-pound class. He won the decision over Anders Swanson of the West Side Y. M. C. A., New York.

Oklahoma A. and M., led by its heavyweight ace, Earl G. McCready '31, won in the unlimited, 160 and 118-pound classes. McCready completed his record of going through two championship events a week apart without having an opponent last more than three minutes by throwing Evar Lindstrom of the University of Miami in 2m. 13s. Captain-elect Jack Van Bebber '31, the N. C. A. A. 160-pound champion, won the decision over his team mate, Leroy M. McGurk '32. Robert E. Pearce '31, 118-pounder, threw Ralph Lupton of the New York A. C. in 4m. 48s.

New York Transit Loop System Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A loop system of rapid transit, serving the suburbs of New York from Jamaica, L. I., on the east to communities bordering the Hudson River on the west, has been proposed by the Suburban Transit Engineering Board

The loop railway would operate westward from Jamaica, using the present tracks of the Long Island Railroad to Sunnyside Yard, with connecting branches from Queens and Brooklyn. Proceeding under the East River in a tunnel north of the Long Island Railroad tubes, it would cross under Manhattan at Fifty-seventh Street.

North and south distributing lines would diverge from the railway in Manhattan, to eliminate the present need of commuters using the existing subways after they have reached New York by railroad, these proposed branches swinging back under the East River to comprise a loop system.

The line would be extended under the Hudson River to New Jersey, coming to the surface at Durham, thus taking care of the traffic from Weehawken, terminus of the West Shore Railroad, which must cross the river by ferry.

CANADIAN YOUTH SAVES THROUGH PENNY BANK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Success of the penny-bank plan in the London Technical and Commercial High School may result in the extension of the idea to all the secondary schools in the Province of Ontario. At present the London Technical is the only school above primary classification which has this thrift saving plan in operation, a plan by which children in primary schools all over the Province have saved an aggregate of millions of dollars, all in nickels and dimes and pennies.

H. B. Beal, the principal, believes that in a few years, nearly all of the pupils in the school will be using the Penny Bank accounts, in continuance of the habit they formed while in public school. He thinks that the banking system will be extended to all secondary schools in the Province.

Business Men Find Profit in Dry Era

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Statistics compiled by Charles R. Jones, chairman of the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation here, show that $30,000,000,000 has been added to the wealth of the United States since 1921.

"A typical example of the testimony we are receiving," Mr. Jones continued, "is that just received from A. C. Dixon, manager of the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company at Eugene, Ore. Writing of the effects of prohibition on the employees of their widespread organization, Mr. Dixon says: "Prior to prohibition operations were comparatively at a standstill for two or three days following pay day, and accidents were more or less constantly occurring as the result of lack of sobriety. Frequently employer and employee had to co-operate to take care of children and families where the breadwinner was incapacitated on account of drink.

"These conditions are entirely changed. The day after pay day is the same as any other day so far as absences and efficiency are concerned. Men are working intelligently to reduce accidents and none have occurred on account of liquor. Many families formerly on the verge of poverty, because the income went for liquor and its attendant evils, are now well dressed and have accumulated homes and other property. Fights and personal altercations are things of the past. The moral tone and physical and intellectual well-being of our employees and their families show a decided improvement."

3000 Reindeer Power Moves Forest of Horns

Department of the Interior, Ottawa

High-Type Herd of Alaskan Reindeer Photographed at Yukon Delta, Alaska.

Canada Refills Depleted Plains With Herds of Grazing Animals

Reindeer, From Buckland Valley, Alaska, Migrating Toward the Vast Empty Pastures of the Great Northwest Territories—3000 Reported on the Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—As we follow the even tenor of our way amidst comforts made possible by the efforts of pioneers, in less-favored, less-accessible districts of this continent the work of exploration and development on behalf of future generations goes quietly on, utilizing the waste places of the earth and transforming "barren" lands into fit regions for man.

One of the most practical and picturesque of these movements is now transpiring in the far Northwest, between Alaska and the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

Last October there commenced the migration of a great herd of reindeer from Buckland Valley, Alaska, to the vast empty pastures of the Northwest Territories which is destined to bring comfort and contentment to the aborigines of that land. As you read this, picture a strange and peaceful army of diminutive cavalry, 3000 strong, bristling with slim, curving horns, straggling slowly across a flat and horizonless white landscape. Bringing up the rear come 53 low wooden sleds drawn by teams of domesticated reindeer. These are driven by short, swarthy men, four Lapps and six Eskimos, muffled in skin garments from head to foot.

Except for the crunching whisper of hoofs, the clatter of opposing antlers, an occasional gruff shout, the strange procession goes forward, hour after hour, day after day, month after month. Spring will come, and summer, and another winter, and spring again before journey's end, 1500 miles away in the delta of the Mackenzie River. There is no hurry. The army must feed off the land as they go, arrive fit and sleek, larger in number than when they started.

The present migration is the result of many years' investigation by the Dominion Government of the feasibility of restocking with grazing animals the depleted plains of the far north. Such indigenous game as caribou, "wood buffalo," and musk-ox, but especially the first, seemed the logical choice, until the success of the United States Government in breeding reindeer in Alaska turned attention to this remarkable little animal.

Two Danish brothers, A. E. and R. T. Porsild, graduates of Copenhagen University and brought up at Godhaven, Greenland, joined the Northwest Territories and Yukon branch of the Interior Department and were sent north to solve the problem. After visiting most of the Alaskan herds of reindeer they proceeded by dog-team over the top of Alaska, plotting out the most practicable route across the Yukon to the delta of the Mackenzie for driving a herd. Two years of arduous labor, during which time they traveled over 14,000 miles, made a thorough study of conditions and collected thousands of botanical specimens and photographs for the National Museum at Ottawa, and they were ready for the drive.

The effect of the successful planting of this foreign animal upon Canadian soil promises to be revolutionary in the lives of the natives. Easily domesticated, immune to cold, an excellent pack-animal by summer and sled-drawer by winter, providing milk and meat, clothes, sleeping-bags, tents, blankets and innumerable articles of leather, the reindeer would seem to be the most useful animal on the earth for sub-arctic inhabitants. No doubt the Eskimos will need to be taught their value and perhaps Canada will adopt the United States practice in Alaska of bringing in Lapianders as teachers. Once the natives come to own their own herds, and this is the Government's intention, much of the hardship and danger will be eliminated from their lives and they will cease their nomadic roaming and settle in permanent communities, to their own benefit and the benefit of the country at large.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
INDUSTRIALS			
5 Aero Sup B	13½	13	13½
3 Air Invest vtc	6⅝	6½	6⅝
2 Allegheny Gas	8	8	8
3 Allied Aviation	3	2¼	3
2 Am Capital pf	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
4 Am Capital B	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Am Chain	64⅞	64¾	64⅞
12 Am Cities P&L A	48	47½	47½
6 Am Cities P&L B	27⅞	27½	27⅞
6 Am Com Pow A	26⅝	26½	26½
10 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	¼	¼
8 Am Cyan B	34⅛	33½	33⅞
1 Am Equities	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Am &Fgn Pow ww	70¾	70¾	70¾
7 Am Gas & El	151	149⅝	149⅝
12 Am Invest B	14½	14¼	14¼
4 Am Invest ww	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Am Light&Trac new	74	74	74
1 Am Maize	36	36	36
15 Am Nat Gas	15½	15⅛	15⅛
50 Am Super-Power	34⅞	34½	34½
2 Am Ut&Gen B vtc	12	11¾	11¾
2 Am Yvette	5	5	5
3 Amrad Corp	25½	25	25
10 Anglo Chi C Nitra	37⅞	36	36
2 Arctur Rad Tube	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
19 Ark Nat Gas A	16¾	16½	16½
84 Ark Nat Gas A	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
3 Asso El Ind Ltd	7½	7⅜	7⅜
8 Asso G & ElA(2.40g)	42⅜	42¼	42¼
2 Asso Gas & El A	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Atl Fruit & Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Atlas Plywood (2)	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
3 Aviation Corp Amer	47⅝	47	47⅝
B			
1 Bahia Corp	4½	4½	4½
1 Bahia Corp	4½	4½	4½
1 Bellanca Airc vtc	10½	10½	10½
15 Blue Ridge	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
3 Blue Ridge cvt pf (3r)	44	43⅝	44
25 Brazil Tr & Lt (2)	52⅛	51⅛	51½
1 Bruce Co (2½)	59	59	59
8 Buf Niag & E P pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
6 Burco	8	8	8
1 Burco cv pf	40	40	40
2 Burma Ltd	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Mwana M'Kubua	5	5	5
C			
7 CAM Co vtc	1	⅞	⅞
150 Can Marc Wireless	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1 Carib Syn	1½	1½	1½
1 Carnation Co	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
5 Celanese 1st pf (7¾)	80	80	80
2 Cent Hud G&E vtc nw	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
1 Central At States	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7 Cen States Elec	39¾	39⅛	39¼
3 Chain Strs Develop	7½	7	7
1 Chain Stors Stock	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 Chatham Phenix N vtc	24½	24⅜	24⅜
2 Chem Nat Asso N vtc	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
6 Chesap & Ohio new	60½	60⅛	60½
3 Chesebro Mfg	165	165	165
56 Cities Service	42	41¾	42
2 Cities Serv pf	93½	93⅜	93⅜
122 Colombian Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
19 Columbia Picture	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
†10 Comwealth Edison	287	287	287
20 Comwealth & So ww	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
6 Community Wat Wks	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2 Cons Aircraft	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
1 Cons Gas & E Balt	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
2 Cons Util B vtc	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 Cons Instrument	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Cons Laundries	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
2 Cons Ret Stores	11	11	11
1 Cons Royalty	4½	4½	4½
6 Cord Corp	16	15⅞	15⅞
7 Cosden Oil	58¼	56¼	57⅞
16 Creole Pet	7	6⅞	6⅞
1 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Crocker & Wheeler	28⅜	27⅛	27⅛
1 Cumberland Pipe L	40½	40½	40½
3 Curtiss Wright ww	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
D			
15 Darby Pet	10⅜	10	10⅜
9 Deere & Co new	151⅞	151	151
72 De Forest Radio	8	7½	7⅞
2 Detroit Aircraft	8	7⅞	7⅞
14 Douglas Aircraft	22⅛	21⅞	22
16 Dresser Mfg A	46	45⅝	45¾
2 Driver Harris	69	67⅞	69
2 Durant Mot	5	4¾	4⅞
E			
2 East Gas & Fuel	39	38⅞	39
45 East States Pow B	39	37¼	37⅜
2 East Util Asso cv	17¼	17⅛	17¼
3 Eastern Util A	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2 Eisler Elec	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
29 El Bond&Share	111½	110⅛	110⅛
1 El Bond & Share pf	107½	107½	107½
1 El Pow Assoc	35½	35½	35½
1 El Pow Asso A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Electric Share	31	30¾	31
1 Empire Pub Serv A	22½	22½	22½
2 Empire Pow	54½	54½	54½
2 Eng Pub Ser opt war	37	37	37
2 Evans Wallo Lead	4¾	4¼	4¼
F			
1 Fabrics Finishing	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Falcon Lead Min	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Federal Screw	38⅞	38	38
16 Fokker Aircraft	31	30⅛	30¾
1 Foot Bros	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Ford Mot Cana A	34½	34½	34½
2 Ford Motor France	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
11 Ford Mot Ltd	18⅞	18⅝	18¾
1 Foremost Fabrics (2)	13	13	13
241 Fox Theatre A	11⅜	10	10¾
1 Franklin Mfg Co	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
G			
8 Gen Bak	4⅛	4	4
2 Gen Bak pf	42½	41½	41½
1 Gen Gas & El cv pf	93	93	93
1 Gen Ldy Mach	8	8	8
10 Gen Realty & Util	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝
13 Gen Real & Ut pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 Glen Alden Coal	100	100	100
5 Globe Underwriters	14¾	14½	14½
7 Gold Seal Elec	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1 Golden Cented Min	5¾	5¾	5¾
30 Goldman Sachs	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝
1 Gorham Inc pf	34	34	34
1 Gotham Knitbac	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Graymur	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Guardian Fire	39	39	39
8 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	157⅞	155½	157⅜
H			
4 Humble Oil & Ref	116	115	115½
16 Hydro El Serv	53⅝	53	53
4 Hygrade Food	11¾	11	11
I			
64 Imp Oil Can	28½	28¼	28¼
34 Ind Ter Illum A	34	34	47½
23 Ind Ter Illum B	53	52⅜	52¾
20 Ind Ter Illum rts	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3 Indust Fin ctf	25¼	24¾	25¼
367 Insull Util	66	66⅞	67
9 Intercon Petrol	1¼	1	1
3 Int Holding	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
55 Internat Pet	23	22⅝	22¾

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Inter Util B	15½	15½	15½
1 Inter Util wa	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 Interstate Equit	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Inters Eq cv pf	44½	44½	44½
17 Irving Air Chute (1½)	26	25½	26
1 Ital Superpower A	14½	14½	14½
10 Ital Super deb rt	7½	7½	7½
J			
1 Jefferson Elec (3½g)	51½	51½	51½
L			
1 Lakey Fdy & Mach	7½	7½	7½
1 Lane Bryant (2)	34	34	34
1 Leland Elec (1)	33	33	33
6 Leonard Oil	3¾	4	4
2 Libby McN & Libby	27	27	27
1 Loew's war	14	14	14
1 Loew's debt rts	50¼	50¼	50¼
17 Lone Star Gas (1)	47¾	47	47¼
†10 Long Is Light pf (7)	110	110	110
32 Louisiana L&E	4¾	4⅜	4½
M			
5 Ludlum Steel rts	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Manufrs Pin vtc	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
10 Marine Midind (1.20)	44	43⅜	43⅜
1 Marine Union Inv	25½	25½	25½
1 Marion Stm Shov	16	16	16
6 Marshall Field	45⅜	45¼	45¼
21 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅛	2	2⅛
1 Mead Johnson (3¾g)	63	63	63
70 Memph Nat Gas	22¼	22	22¼
1 Merch & Mfg Sec A	9	9	9
1 Merritt Ch & S (1.60)	19½	19½	19½
2 Mesta Mach (1.70g)	32	31⅞	32
1 Metal & Min (1.20)	9½	9½	9½
5 Mid West Util	37½	37⅛	37¼
6 Mo Kans Pipe L	28¾	28⅝	28⅝
3 Monroe Chem	12⅛	12	12
2 Montecat deb rt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Morrison Elec	43	42½	43
1 Mountain Prod	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
N			
3 Natl Amer Co	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2 Natl Aviation	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
1 Natl Investors	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
24 Natl Screen	28⅞	28⅜	27⅞
12 Natl Stl xw	69⅞	68⅞	69⅝
4 Nebel Oscar	13⅜	13¼	13¼
3 Neet Inc A	25⅜	25	25⅜
1 Nehi Corp	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
†50 Neisner Bros pf	112¼	112¼	112¼
†20 New Eng Pow pf	93½	93½	93½
†50 New Eng Tel & Tel	160	160	160
6 Newmount Mining	135	134⅜	135
1 Newport Co	38	38	38
1 N Y Rio & B Aires	10½	10½	10½
25 N Y Tel 6½% pf	115¾	115¾	115⅜
422 Niagara Hud Pow	22⅛	21¾	21⅞
47 Niag Hud P A war	6	5¾	5⅞
43 Niag Hud P B war	15	14	14¼
3 Niag Shares Md	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 Niles Bem Pond	42	42	42
131 North Am Aviation	13¼	12⅞	13¼
121 Nor Am Avia A war	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
O			
11 Ohio Cop	1	1⅞	1
3 Ohio Oil	74½	74½	74½
2 Oil Stocks A	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Outboard Mot A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 Outboard Mot B	11½	11	11
P			
1 Pac G & E 1 pf	27½	27½	27½
12 Pacific West Oil	19	18¾	18¾
5 Pandem Oil	2⅜	2¼	2¼
30 Paramount Pub	11⅛	11	11
54 Pennroad Corp	16	15¾	16
1 Pa Mex Fuel	23½	23½	23½
3 Peoples Lt Pw A	41½	41½	41½
1 Perfect Circle	43¾	43¾	43¾
36 Petroleum Corp	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝
10 Pilot Radio A	15¼	15⅛	15¼
2 Pitney Bowes	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 Pitts Pl Glass	59¼	59¼	59¼
3 Plymouth Oil	26	25⅞	25⅞
17 Polymet Mfg	14½	13⅞	13½
3 Premier Gold	1	1	1
25 Prince & Whitely	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
1 Prince & Wh pf	42¼	42¼	42¼
6 Prudential Invest	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
4 Pub Util Hold	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
†10 Puget Sd Pow pf	101	101	101
Q			
1 Quincy Mines	45	45	45
R			
4 Rainbow L Prod B	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1 Reiter Foster	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Reliance Manage	23	23	23
8 Repetti Candl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Repub Steel	77½	77	77
4 Repub Steel prf	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
1 Reynolds Metal	30⅜	30¾	30¾
6 Rockl L&P tr ctf	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
15 Roosevelt Field	4¾	4⅛	4½
4 Rossia Int Corp wi	11	11	11
5 Ross Stores	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Royal Typewriter	60½	60½	60½
S			
32 St Regis Paper	31⅜	30	30
3 Salt-Creek Prod	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Schiff & Co	32½	32⅛	32½
1 Schletter & Zand	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Seaboard Util Corp	9⅜	9⅜	9½
2 Seeman Bros	40	40	40
3 Segal Lock	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
4 Selected Indust	10	9¾	9¾
4 Sentry Saf Control	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1 Shattuck Denn	8½	8⅛	8⅛
11 Shenandoah	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞
5 Shenandoah pf	47⅞	47½	47½
1 Silica Gel ctf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
†Singer Mfg	485	485	485
†10 Smith AO	236¾	236¾	236¾
1 South Coast	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Southern Corp	8¾	8⅝	8¾
6 South Penn Oil	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
1 Southland Royalt	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Southwest Gas Util	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
4 Standard Motors	2⅞	2¾	2¾
84 Stand Oil Indiana	59½	58½	58⅞
22 Stand Oil Ky	37	36⅜	36⅛
1 Stand Pow & Lt	755	755	755
1 Starrett Corp	35	35	35
3 Starrett Corp pf	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛
1 Stinnes Hugo	8	8	8
1 Strauss Roth Strs	21	21	21
2 Stutz Mot Car Am	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Sunray Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼
*9 Superheater	53	51¼	52
1 Swift Int	42⅞	32⅞	32⅞
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
T			
12 Taggart Corp	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 Tampa El	89	89	89
7 Teck Hugh Gold	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
1 Texon Oil & Land	11¼	11¼	11¼
4 Thermoid Co	27½	27⅛	27½
29 Transamer Corp	46⅜	46¼	46¼
8 Transcont Air Tr	9⅞	9½	9½
3 Tri Cont Corp	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
6 Tri Cont Corp war	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2 Tri Utilities	56½	56	56

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Tri Utilities pf	55	55	55
2 Tubize Chatillon Corp	19¾	19¾	19¾
U			
3 United Corp war	24⅞	24¾	24¾
1 United El Serv	16½	16½	16½
20 Unit El Serv rt	¾	¾	¾
59 Unit Fndrs (2)35f	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
29 United Gas	40¾	40⅛	40¼
14 United Gas pf	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
43 Uni Gas new	25⅛	24¾	24¾
50 Un Lt & Pow (1)	47¾	46⅝	46⅝
1 Un Lt&Pow cv pf (6)112	112	112	112
13 Uni Gas new war	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
1 Uni Pub Serv	17	17	17
5 Unit Shoe Mach (3½g)	67½	67	67½
1 US & Int Sec	8	8	8
5 U S Elec Pow	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
2 U S Foil B (1)	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
3 U S Lines pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 U S Rubber Reclaim	5½	5½	5½
1 United Stores vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Unity Gold Min	⅜	⅜	⅜
2 Utility Equities	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
23 Util Pow&Lt (1r)	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜
11 Utility & Indus	22	21¼	21¾
V			
8 Vacuum Oil (4)	94⅝	94½	94½
2 Van Camp Pk pf(13¼)	12½	12½	12½
12 Vick Finance	9	8¾	8¾
W			
11 Warren Bros new	63	62¾	63
1 Wayne Pump	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
1 Wenden Cop Min	½	½	½
1 Wil-Low Cafet	12¼	12¼	12¼
Y			
1 Yukon Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

1 Am Com Pow 6s '40	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Am Comwlth Pw 6s'49	105	105	105
9 Alabama Pow 4½s '67	96¾	96¼	96¾
27 Am & For Pw 5s 2030	90	90	90
6 Am G&E 5s '28	98	97¾	98
16 Am Pw&L 6s 2016	108½	107⅝	108
73 Appalach Gas 6s '45	125½	122½	124½
5 Appalach Pw 5s '56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Ark Pw & Lt 5s '56	97½	97¼	97½
7 Asso G&E 5½s '38	84½	84½	84½
14 Asso G&E 5½s '77	104½	104½	104½
4 Asso G&E 5s '68	84½	84½	84½
2 Asso Sim Hdw 6½s '33	86	86	86
28 Asso Tel Ut 5½s C'44	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
1 Beacon Oil 6s '36	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Can Pac Ry 5s '54	102¼	102¼	102¼
61 Caterpillar Trac 5s '38	101¼	100	100¼
3 Cent St El 5½s '54	86	86	86
5 Cent StP&L 5½s'53 nw	90	90	90
5 Chi RI&P 4½s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Chi Milw&StP 4¾s '99	100½	100½	100½
2 Cities SG 5½s '42	88¼	88	88¼
3 Cities S Pw 5½s '52	92	91⅞	92
2 Cons Pb 6¾s '36	98	98	98
2 Cons Tex 5s '41	69	69	69
1 Cont G&E 5s A '58	90	90	90
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Det C G 6s A '47	105½	105½	105½
1 Det Int B 6½s '52	87	87	87
10 Dix G G 6½s A 37 ww	96	96	96
13 Easst Util Inv 5s A '54	86¾	86¼	86¼
5 El P N G 6½s '43 ww	106	106	106
10 Elec P & L 5s 2030	92¼	92½	92½
1 Emp O&R 5½s '42	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 8 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. S. A. TERREY, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th (Apt. 12). Edgecombe 9441. Afternoons—Single room with lavatory; overlooking Hudson; every convenience; private family; near bus, surface, subway.

NEW YORK CITY, 533 West 112th, Near Broadway — Unusually light, comfortable living-bedroom. Cathedral 6478. Elevator. Apartment 7-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 314 West 100 (at West End) —One or two sunny, lovely rooms, kitchen, private, $10, or $15 for both. Riverside 3777, evenings.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th—Single room $10; large room, bath, $18; excellent location; charming apartment. ROUZEE.

NEW YORK CITY—Large room, fireplace; smaller room adjoining. Bryant 0423.

SEWING

QUILTS recovered; pay special attention to down quilts; reference given. MRS. F. PRESTON, 105 Lincoln Street, Wilmington, Del.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly reliable, capable of doing own work. A-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN, married, desires employment for summer months; selling, accounting and executive experience; might consider permanent position. Box M-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WATCHMAKER

Seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH NURSE, refined, desires post; young child; New York references. Address 21 East 87th St. (Apt. 8-C), New York City, or call after 7 p. m.

NURSERY governess position desired by college girl with experience in child guidance; references. ELEANOR RILEY, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Refined middle-aged woman willing to be useful as companion or almost any capacity; Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. Box X-2, Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 619 Powers Building.

YOUNG colored woman student desires work, part time mornings. MAY FORD, Phone Tillinghest 6006, 73 West 130th, N. Y. C.

STUDIOS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Beautiful dance studio with foyer, dressing room, bath, shower, soundproof floor, modernistic furnishings, for rent by hour on lease; booking now for next season. M-5, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP Social Assurance: Individuality; Poise; social coaching, conversation, repartee, story telling; your individual problem handled. Est. 18 years BEVERLY COLFAX (Mlle. Louise), Park Central Hotel, N. Y. Circle 8000.

TO LEASE

FACTORIES
CHESTER FACTORIES
Large and small factories for rent, with or without railroad sidings or waterfront facilities; labor plentiful; taxes low; special concessions to highly responsible firms. Delaware County Chamber of Commerce, 511 Welsh St., Chester, Pa.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY — Attractive two rooms and bath. Bryant 0423.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Telephone 217
House Furnishings
Paints and Brushes
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.
No. 507 Market Street
Wilmington, Del.

CORRECT MILLINERY
Gage Bros. Dresses Hosiery Lingerie
728 MARKET STREET

MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER
SILVERSMITH
Dial 2-3613
831 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
EXCLUSIVE JEWELRY SERVICE SINCE 1879

I. Elmer Perry Co.
Dependable Coal
Dependable Service
Phone 2-3212
29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Crosby & Hill Company
DEPARTMENT STORE
605, 607, 609 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP
10th and Orange Sts. Wilmington, Del.
Phone 6121

Gawthrop & Brother Co.
Plumbing and Heating
705 Orange Street
Wilmington, Del.

EDWARD COLTON
Men's and Women's Clothing
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Renovating
115 W. Ninth Street Wilmington, Del.
Phone 2-3012

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Stern & Co.
Wilmington's Friendly Home of Furniture
7TH & SHIPLEY STREETS
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
Radios Rugs
Furniture

The M. MEGARY & SON COMPANY
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERING
DRAPERIES
CHINA
SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS

Jas. T. Mullin & Sons
Incorporated
Wilmington, Delaware
A House of Service
For All People

Wilmington Hardware & Rubber Company
HARDWARE and TOOLS
Federal Tires
Toys, Household Furnishings
220 West Tenth Street

Pittsburgh Independent Oil Co.
Use Pittsburgh Ethyl Gasoline
Pittsburgh Regular Gasoline
and 100% Pennsylvania Oil
Market & 12th Sts. Orange & 6th Sts.
Market & D Sts. 1619 Penn Ave.
Wilmington, Del

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1729 Columbia Road, N. W.
Open Evenings

GEO. R. GRAY
Printing and Publishing
1432 K St. N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th
Phone Main 7014

MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR
1767 Columbia Road N. W.
All branches of Beauty Culture. Realistic Permanent Waving.
Phone Columbia 10153

NEW YORK

ONEIDA

HEATING SERVICE
Plans—Specifications—Consultation
By Mail or Direct Contact
SPRINGER PLUMBING & HEATING COMPANY, Inc.
159 CEDAR STREET, ONEIDA, N. Y.
Practice + Theory = Guaranteed Satisfaction

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Lynchburg's Leading Department Store

BEAUTY BOWER
Specializes in the Latest Methods of Beauty Culture.
EXPERT OPERATORS

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

ADAMS & COBBS
The
"Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
DELAWARE
Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rochelle News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts.; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1616 H St., N. W.; G. Askin's News Stand, 1794 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 B St., N. W.; Union News Stand No. 1, Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Charles E. Phillips News Stand, National Press Bldg.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station.
Cumberland—Port Cumberland Hotel News Stand.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 28th St. and Washington Ave.
Norfolk—Atlantic Book Store, 14 Arcade Bldg.
Portsmouth—Dayis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; L. P. Levy Co., Inc., 603 East Broad St.; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Moe, 265 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
Our New Store
is quite complete with a full line of fresh merchandise. It is always a pleasure to serve you.
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE
The Broadway Department Store
Newport News, Va.

STANDARD SERVICE STATION
Greasing, Washing and Polishing
Road Service—Phone 9179
25TH ST. AND OAK AVENUE
I. E. Bane, *Manager*

DRY GOODS—SHOES
BESKIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE Inc.
2400-02 Jefferson Ave.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Clothiers to the entire family.

NACHMAN'S
The Shopping Center
A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
QUALITY, SERVICE and REASONABLE PRICES

LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
COLONY GASOLINE and OILS
U. S. Royal Cord Tires
1030 25TH STREET Phone 2107

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, *Manager*

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"
Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
at
FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

RICE'S
350 Granby Street
BIEN JOLIE
Foundation Garments for the new Princess Silhouette
ETHEL CHRISTY
Graduate Corsetiere

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

MEMBER FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY
We J. Newton
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

George W. Thomas & Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
Southland Hotel 339 Granby St.
Tel. 23768

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

RICHMOND

POOLE'S PEWTER TRADE MARK
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
Second at Broad Street

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Tel. Mad. 1733

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

Call Boulevard 4783
BROOKS TRANSFER
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE MOVING
HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third Sts.
RICHMOND, VA.

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Mad. 1243
Richmond, Va.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
Broad at 5th
Shoes for the Entire Family

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
308 East Grace St. Mad. 1982

Hosiery Repairing
Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Rand. 3793
Lovely FURS for SPRING
MODERATE PRICES

F. F. APT
FLORIST 218 N. Second Phone Ran. 1617
Cut Flowers, Plants, etc.

SWOPE'S
Dresses Cleaned, $1.00 } Cash & Carry
Gentlemen's Suits, 75c }
Delivery Service Boulevard 8593
3112 Weshampton Ave. Boulevard 3328

PHILADELPHIA PEPPER POT—*Sold by*
WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON Boul. 7400, 7401

FLORIST
HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

PRINTING
T. S. LEAKE 6 So. 6th St.
Ran. 391
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

ROANOKE

You'll like shopping at HANCOCK'S —Roanoke's Metropolitan Department Store.
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
601-609 S. Jefferson St.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
418 SO. JEFFERSON, BOXLEY BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

Visit SPIGEL'S
Ready-to-Wear and Shoe Depts.
Always Something New at Popular Prices
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

For best quality and service
"Fone Fleck for Fuel"
FLECK COAL CO. Inc.
ROANOKE, VA. Phones 1389-90

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

STANLEY'S
A MARKET PLACE UNEXCELLED
Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road
ROANOKE, VA.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

SUDANETTE
The cotton dress fabric for all generations. Showing it in solid colors and prints, 36 inches wide, $1.25 yd.
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
Roanoke's Leading Department Store
Agents for
ENNA JETTICK
and CANTILEVER SHOES
FAMILY SHOE STORE
301 JEFFERSON STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

NATURAL BRIDGE ARCH SHOES
for Women
AAA to EEE—2½ to 12
4.95—5.50—5.95
The NEW
W. L. Morrison Store Co.
330 Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Do It Electrically for Comfort, Economy and Convenience
MONONGAHELA WEST PENN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

Parson-Souder's Company
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
222 W. Main St. Phone 3000
Clarksburg, W. Va.

A SHOP of INDIVIDUALITY
The ELAINE SHOPPE
223 W. MAIN STREET
Exclusive Fashions for Misses and Women
Gowns, Wraps, Millinery

Palace Furniture Co.
FURNITURE, STOVES RUGS, RADIOS
MAIN ST CLARKSBURG

ANDERSON'S
407 W. Main, Clarksburg, W. Va.
The State's Largest Restaurant
F. H. JOHNSON, *Manager*

ALLEN S. CHEESMAN
THE PAINT STORE
Water Spar Water Proof
4-Hour Enamel
205 West Main Street Phone 3117

Our Taxi Service Is Good
Mitchell Brothers
Taxi and Transfer Service
MOVING—STORING—PACKING
Phone 1617

HUNTINGTON

Va-per Permanent Wave Shop
LUCY MAY GREEN
Pritchard Hotel
Tel. 5097 Huntington, W. Va.

"It's Fashionable to Be Thrifty"
Princess fashions are constant proof that good fashions are not necessarily expensive fashions.
PRINCESS SHOPPE
911 THIRD AVENUE

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Electrical Goods and Service
GROVES
HUNTINGTON HARDWARE CO.

SHERRARD MILLINERY
Style and Quality at Popular Prices
Hats Made to Order
941 THIRD AVENUE

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
946 4th Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.

COOKSEY DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods, Shoes and Furnishings
303 Bridge St., Huntington, W. Va.

DAVID FAIER
Tailoring Clothing
Furnishings
841 THIRD AVENUE

PORTRAITS
by PHOTOGRAPHY
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE
1022½ Fourth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
Phone 23394

Huntington 4141
Parkersburg 600
Charleston 7600
BLACK and WHITE CABS

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Kelvin 8289.)

LEXHAM MANSIONS HOTEL
34 to 38 Lexham Gardens
Kensington, London, W. 8
Lift; gas fires, bedrooms with baths attached; night porter; inclusive terms from £3.13.6. per week, 12/- per day.
Telephone Western 6471-6472
Telegrams: COSILY, KENS., LONDON

LONDON—Business ladies & students, a refined, comfortable home, just opened, at 9 Belsize Avenue (5 minutes Belsize tube or Swiss Cottage); excellent plain cooking, well-appointed house; inclusive terms, breakfast, dinner, full weekends, sharing large rooms 30/-, double 35/-, single 42/-. JANE GRAVES, Phone 4621 Primrose Hill.

EARLSFIELD HOUSE
31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5
Private residential hotel (also suites of rooms); gas fires & rings, constant hot water; good cooking; near tubes & buses; terms moderate. MISS PYNE, Frobisher 3357.

KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL
4 & 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5
Near Earls Court Station. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. a week. 10/6 a day.
Phone Frobisher 4604
MRS. E. WINDLE

LONDON—Comfortable bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast from 30/-; breakfast and dinner from 42/-. 3 Hurlingham Gardens, S. W. 6. (Close Putney Bridge Station.)

LONDON, 4 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable bedsitting rooms, gas fires; terms include breakfast, bath, light & service; other meals optional. OWNER MANAGEMENT. Frobisher 4693.

LONDON, BARNES—Refined home for business lady or gentleman; convenient access to City or West. BEARDSHAW, 26 Byfield Gardens, Barnes.

QUANTOCK HOUSE
Guest House for Professional Women
LONDON—Quiet home with modern conveniences; bed-sitting rooms with use of public rooms & garden, constant hot water, gas fires, partial board, good cuisine; excellent tube & bus service; from 2 gns. MISS COOMBS, 17 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N. W. 11. Speedwell 2680.

SERVICE BED-SITTINGROOMS
Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5—Breakfast and dinner served in each room; divan beds, gas fires, laundry for tenants' use; from 45/- inclusive. Phone Kens. 9474. K-1174, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

"THE CHILDREN'S HOME"
Children needing experienced and skilled attention. Write or phone MRS. EDITH RAIN, 92 Wimbledon Hill, London, S. W. 19. Phone Wimbledon 3178.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

MADAME PASCAL, 10 rue Watteau, Bécon les Bruyères, Paris, receives a few young ladies in her charming flat to finish education; highly recommended by English lady; terms moderate.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study and for those needing rest and experienced care. Write or phone MISS BRANFORD, MISS M. ARMSTRONG, 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 (near Kensington Park Rd.). Park 3140.

LONDON—Temporary home for those needing experienced help; loving care and attention given. W. STANLEY THORNTON, 153 Victoria Road, S. E. 7. Greenwich 2046.

DANCING

MRS. RHODA ASHDOWNE
and
Miss Peggy Whiteley, M. I. S. D. T.
Give lessons in Modern Ballroom Dancing, Country Dancing E. F. D. S., Court Curtsey, etc. Children's Classes.
PRACTICE DANCES
STUDENTS TRAINED
6 Stratford Studios
Stratford Road, Kensington, W. 8 Kelvin 9063

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

COLLISON & KELLY, LTD., maintain an employment bureau for shorthand typists and general office appointments for both men and women; typewriting, facsimile letters. 20 Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. Metropolitan 3180.

SERVICE BUREAU—
GIVES REAL SERVICE
Individual attention for all kinds of employment. Rooms & Flats let. 159a Kensington High Street, W. 8. Kelvin 9317.
Entrance next Singers Shop.

ENGLISH LESSONS

LONDON—Lady would like to read English with, or give lessons to, ladies or students. M-108, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, MAYFAIR—Newly decorated maisonette containing two sitting, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, constant hot water, casement iron windows, electric & gas fires; rent, inclusive electric light, £275 per annum; lease 7, 14 or 21 years £1000, including carpets fitted, curtains, etc. K-1054, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Attractive Bachelor Service Flats; well furnished, from 6 gns. weekly; unfurnished, from £250 inclusive; gardens rear. 4 Queen St., Mayfair.

FLATS WANTED

WANTED—Unfurnished self-contained flat, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electricity; easy access city. M-115, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE

FORD Tudor maroon saloon car, 1929 model, 8000 miles. Apply MRS. BADCOCK, 122 Chiltern Court, London, N. W. 1.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LETCHWORTH, HERTS.—Charming detached house, 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, bath, etc., garden room & large covered porch; well-stocked garden of 1 acre, 250 fruit trees, chicken houses, stable, asparagus bed; full-size tennis court; 10 minutes station; bargain, £1200; vacant possession. RANDALL, Rownhams, 110 Wilbury Road.

HOUSES TO LET

LAKE DISTRICT—To let, studio-bungalow, indoor sanitation, with large or small kitchen garden, garage. Apply to MRS. GANDY, Hyning, Near Kendal.

NORTH-WEST LONDON—Furnished house to let June-July; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, nursery; gas, electric light; garage, garden; silver & linen if desired. K-2137, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MENDING

STELLA'S MENDING BUREAU, 17 Connaught St., London, W. 2. Telephone Paddington 4851. Needlework of every description; laddered hose invisibly repaired; Lowest terms in London.

MUSICIANS

MR. EDWIN WAREHAM
Late Principal Tenor Royal Opera Covent Garden, Drury Lane, etc.
Author of "Simplicity and Naturalness in Voice Production"
LESSONS IN VOICE FOR SONG & SPEECH
40 WIGMORE STREET, London, W. 1

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 1.—Part time to let in practitioner's office. M-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

7 BELSIZE SQ., HAMPSTEAD
LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished, comfortable home; good garden; sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK, phone Primrose 1351.

LONDON. 24 Nottingham Place, W. 1.—Close to Baker Street Stations; a quiet, thoroughly comfortable and well-appointed house; gas or electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Welbeck 3462.

LONDON—Paying guest taken in lady's house, meals optional; visitors from overseas welcome; or bedrooms furnished or unfurnished with use of kitchen & bathroom. K-1475, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Wanted for temporary position, possibly permanent, young secretary, knowledge accounts, typing-shorthand; ex-public schoolboy and Christian Scientist preferred. M-111, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

AN experienced business man (39) desires change offering greater scope for proved ability; tall, good presence, ex-officer 17th Lancers. M-112, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BUTLER would like a place in London; with Christian Scientists preferred; age 48, single; life experience. M-110, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHAUFFEUR wants post; highly recommended, 20 years' experience, Royal Automobile Club Certificate. M-101, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHAUFFEUSE wants half-day or part-time driving; would combine with secretarial work. MRS. GOVER, 38a Gloucester Road, London, S. W. 7. Phone Western 4724.

LADY nurse, nursery governess, thoroughly experienced, gives first lessons (daily or otherwise); also would consider school post; splendid references. K-1630, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY desires post manageress good class restaurant or responsible position where such experience useful. M-104, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHN HARVARD.

Where: England and America.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: An English clergyman who became the actual founder of Harvard College, the oldest and today one of the foremost of American institutions of learning. It is now established that he was born in the district of London known as Southwark, where the date of his baptism appears in the records of St. Saviour's parish. Tireless research was required to prove even that, so obscure are all facts relating to John Harvard's youth, so easy is it to confuse his family with other families bearing the same name or one of its numerous variations.

He was the child of Robert Harvard, a butcher. It was perhaps his mother who, having ambitions for her son, contrived that he should be sent to the Puritan college of Emanuel at Cambridge University. Little or nothing remains to tell us of his life there: only his signature attached to "articles" professing his acceptance of the English liturgy and the entry which testifies to a master's degree, conferred upon John Harvard in 1635. From these facts, together with the fact of his having been ordained a dissenting minister shortly after his graduation, we deduce the theory that he was of gentle habits and a scholarly turn of mind. Then there was his library, which played so large a part in establishing his claim to grateful memory.

Sailing with his young wife in 1637, John Harvard arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony that summer, was offered a grant of land in the present Charlestown, and there was welcomed among the freemen. For they looked upon the clergyman as a person of character and ability, referring to him as "reverend," "godly" and "a lover of learning." However, he survived but a comparatively few months and in his will he left one-half of his small estate, together with his library of 260 volumes, to help along the school lately founded at Newtown or Cambridge. These gifts constituted John Harvard the real founder of Harvard College, which was accordingly named in his honor.

It is a well-known fact that in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, religion was the one thing more important than education. After their churches were built and such rude homes as they were resolved to be content with, they built schools and colleges. Their liberal spirit is shown in this extract from "New England's First Fruits," published in 1643: "After God had carried us safe to New-England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our liveli-hood, rear'd convenient places for Gods worship and settled the Civill Government; One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches." This worthy ambition the Puritans would have found more difficult to carry out, had it not been for that library of John Harvard.

Brevities

New York Evening Post: Gold is frequently found in sand, says an expert, but all we ever find in sand is spinach.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: Ballots in Kentucky will not be counted until the day after election and, in presidential years, that will be an effective way of advertising the State.

Butte Daily Post: We're indebted to radio for at least one blessing. It has demonstrated that it is possible to get a hearing in America without yelling. "Say, listen!"

In Lighter Vein

How to Solve Your Income Tax Problem

A Williamsport man, harassed a good deal over making out his income tax return, finally hit upon a simple formula, which he now offers free of charge to any who may be perplexed in future.

He listed as dependents one wife, a sedan car, three goldfish and two children. He then multiplied his grandfather's age by six and seven-eighths, subtracting his telephone number. Next he added the size of his hat and subtracted the number of his car. After these preliminaries, the rest was easy.

Deducting $1000 for keeping his wife for the whole year, he divided the remainder by the number of lodges he belonged to, multiplied by the electric lights in the house, divided by the size of his collar.

This gave his gross income, which, after dividing by his chest measurement and subtracting his automobile mileage, gave the net amount owed to the Government. — *Williamsport Pioneer.*

The Cutie

"Pity you don't know the words of that song you're 'ummin', Joe."

"Yus, ain't it?"

"Yus, 'cos then if you only knew the tune as well I'd quite enjoy listenin' to you."—*Humorist.*

Passing Show

Young Sub. (to tradesman, pressing for settlement of overdue account): "Things usually do settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing too long, suppose you let it run a little while."

The Ready Retort

Henderson's evening suit was rather old-fashioned. His figure was not one which showed clothes to advantage, either.

One evening, as he stood in the vestibule of a restaurant waiting for his wife, a tall, pompous man came up to him.

"I say, my man, are you the head waiter?" he drawled.

What Henderson lacked in bearing he made up for in quick thinking. Without hesitation he turned to the other. "No," he said, "but I heard him tell a young fellow today that he didn't want to see any more applicants for jobs."—*Pearson's.*

Experienced

Employer: "Do you know anything about operating a cold storage plant?"

Applicant: "I sure do. I've been an apartment house janitor for 12 years."

A Quotation for Today

MAN is master of the unspoken word, which spoken is master of him.

—CHINESE PROVERB

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning my big red balloon was all shriveled up and looked like two cents!
But the Boss didn't seem to be very much upset about it and started tinkering with it—
And pretty soon he had it looking as good as new!
And now there is no string tied to it, and when I give it a poke and send it up into the air—
It comes right back again like a regular balloon—which shows what a fine fixer my Boss is!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Country Clients

Lake Tomahawk, Wis.

A YOUNG lawyer had been observed by his friends in early winter driving out into the country with a bale of hay tied on the back of his small car. When asked if he had gone to farming, his reply was merely, "No, not exactly."

The friends became curious because he volunteered no further information. One cold afternoon after a heavy snow, he was seen to load on all the hay his car would carry. This time the friends followed at a distance, determined to learn what the young man was doing. About 15 miles out his car pulled up beside the road. There was no building or side road in sight. But he hurriedly untied the ropes and carried the bales, with much effort, back into the bush.

He was absent some time after the last one, and when he returned his friends had pulled up alongside his car. Here he admitted that he had been feeding deer. Early in the season, he said, he had seen them frequently at this place. Knowing the country, he surmised that they found feed very scarce when snow covered the ground, so he left one bale of hay on the next trip. It disappeared quickly, so he brought more. Tracks in the snow showed that several deer were feeding there; one moonlight night, in fact, he said he counted eight enjoying the feast he had spread for them. The young lawyer was somewhat embarrassed when the story of his quiet generosity was retold, but he continued to care for his wild charges until grass again appeared.

Consideration

Fort Worth, Tex.

A BUS passenger was much interested to observe the extraordinary effort put forth by the driver to avoid striking a fowl which, in a bewildered, fluttering fashion and with much noise, was seeking to cross the highway. The vehicle was large and cumbersome, and nothing but the most dexterous handling of it prevented a mishap.

During the halt for lunch he spoke of the incident, and in response to his inquiry the driver smilingly handed him a copy of the instructions issued by the company for the guidance of himself and others in that service, and called attention to a paragraph reading as follows:

"Drivers are cautioned to make every effort, consistent with the comfort and safety of their passengers, to avoid striking live stock, dogs, chickens or indeed any living thing. It is not alone that the company wishes to avoid claims for damages by reason thereof; the financial consideration is of course important, but beyond that is the wish of the company that no employee shall be responsible for causing injury or suffering to any creature."

Odds and Ends

American Pyramids

Two pyramids about 80 feet high, six miles apart and connected by a broad highway were recently discovered in the jungles of Vera Cruz, Mexico, by aviators exploring this region.

Harvard's Rule

Due to the increased attendance of 50 per cent in the last seven years at Harvard University, admission to the graduate school of arts and sciences will be granted only to students showing exceptional scholarship.

July 4 in Denmark

An American Independence Day celebration is held every year on July 4 at Rabbild National Park, Denmark, participated in by Danish-Americans and Americans residing in Denmark.

Wholesale Bathing

On one of the Hindu festival days it is estimated that 4,500,000 persons bathed in the Ganges River at Allahabad, India.

Berlin Taxicabs

Taxicabs in Berlin are being equipped with meters that deliver to the passenger a receipt on which is printed the name and address of the owner of the cab, its number and the amount of the fare.

A Word a Day

Authority

"Authority" is rightful power to command or act; it is jurisdiction exercised by virtue of office or trust; it is endowed or demonstrated dominion.

The word is derived from the Latin *auctor*, "author, originator," literally, "one who makes a thing to grow," from *augere*, "to make to grow." One clothed with authority, then, manifests the power which causes growth; and here let it be observed that proper husbandry of a plant to make it flourish involves, of course, the destruction of weeds.

Au-thor'-i-ty is accented on the second syllable; sound *au* as *o* in *orb*, *o* as in *odd*, *i* and *y* as in *it*.

"Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases. And he sent them to preach the kingdom of God, and to heal the sick." (Luke 9: 1, 2.)

Note: Webster's first choice to be accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Arab and Jew in Palestine

THE report of the Palestine Commission just issued in London contains much of interest to the student of social and economic problems of the East, both Near and Far. While the report does not attribute the fundamental cause of the serious disorders of last fall in Palestine to religious intolerance, yet that it was a contributing factor no one can deny. The trouble at the Wailing Wall which, it appears, initiated the series of riots, was but an incident in a much larger problem having its roots in the economic situation.

The commission, in common with every unprejudiced observer, generally traces the outbreak back to the fear, deep set in the hearts of the Arab population, that the wave of immigration, which under the impulsion of the Zionist movement was inundating the country, would ultimately result in excluding them from the land which for well over 1000 years has been their national home, and from the soil which was their one source of livelihood.

It is easily gleaned from the report that there is a grave doubt as to the wisdom of the Balfour resolution. While its splendid idealism, providing for the return of the Jews to Palestine, appealed to the finer sympathies of an extraordinary number of people the world over, yet a sober second thought, plus recent experiences, has raised grave doubts as to the economic soundness of the policy of re-establishing Zion. The question inevitably arose with the 700,000 Arabs crowded into a territory of scarcely more than 7000 square miles, Where shall we go if our lands are to be bought and tilled by the Jewish immigrants? Syria on the north could not care for them: no more could Transjordan to the east, already populated to the limit of possible support under existing conditions of agriculture. To the south lies the Negeb and the desert. It was a serious problem, serious enough to incite to violence a whole people, differing from the invaders radically in race, religion, history and tradition.

The commission's report plainly indicates that the revolt was not aimed at British authority in Palestine. But it recommends that a clear statement of policy should be made to enable the Arab population to know what to expect. It definitely fixes the primary cause as lying far back of the religious antagonism which was fanned into flame at the Wailing Wall. In summarizing the situation the report states that "the fundamental cause, without which the outbreak would either not have occurred or would have been little more than a home riot, is the Arab feeling of animosity and hostility toward the Jews consequent upon the disappointment of their political and national aspirations and fears for their economic future."

What could be more natural to a people, largely illiterate, than to resist a movement which they foresaw would both defeat their desires for a national life and endanger their whole economic status? The wonder is that the high-minded men who inspired the initial steps in the movement to re-establish Zion could not have foreseen the trend affairs would take, and either have refrained from promoting a situation so pregnant with possibility of trouble; or, foreseeing it, have taken steps to forestall the culmination of events by allaying the apprehensions of the inhabitants by laying down a sound economic policy.

Careful observers who have examined the situation without prejudice are convinced that the Zionist movement cannot go on to a fulfillment of the expectation of many of its enthusiastic leaders without making ample and satisfactory provisions for safeguarding the economic welfare of the Bedouin farmers. Without such provision, it seems, racial and religious prejudice may lead to a repetition of the sad incidents of last year.

The commission did not find the Moslem authorities guilty of deliberate incitement of rebellion, although making clear that the Grand Mufti did not take proper precautions to avoid the disturbances. A restatement by the British Government of its purpose regarding Jewish immigration and some form of guaranty of the economic future of the Arab population seem necessary steps to the establishment of permanent peace in that much harassed country.

The Shavian Shakespeare

THE production at the Old Vic Theater of "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" and "Androcles and the Lion" has been treated by many English dramatic critics as an almost historic event, since it marks the triumphant entry of G. Bernard Shaw into the very temple of Shakespeare. It has also revived the old legend that Mr. Shaw once offered himself to a horrified world as "better than Shakespeare."

This is rather unfortunate, because, though on one occasion Mr. Shaw said that, had he wished, he could have given Shakespeare a good run for his money, he has never gone quite so far as to assert that he has actually done so, much less beaten him in the race for dramatic honor. Since misapprehension on the point still seems to be rife, it might be well to recall what exactly is the opinion of a leading living dramatist of the English-speaking world on the greatest of all English dramatists.

Many of the most trenchant Shavian comments on Shakespeare are to be found in his least generally accessible work, the articles that he wrote as dramatic critic of the Saturday Review in the nineties. And very uncomplimentary some of them are. "Cymbeline," for example, is "for the most part, stagy trash, of the lowest melodramatic order, in parts abominably written," and "throughout intellectually vulgar."

This is hardly the sort of comment that a student desiring a good degree in English literature would be well advised to deal in, but it is not so sensationally iconoclastic as most people supposed at the time it was written. Dr. Johnson and Pepys have remarks almost as devastating, and neither Garrick nor Irving admired Shakespeare enough to present his plays without drastically "improving" them.

Moreover, though Mr. Shaw does not admit Shakespeare into the ranks of the world's very greatest writers, not all his criticisms of him are of the same order as the one just quoted. He repeatedly praises his energy, and humor, and extraordinary command over language, and speaks of "Twelfth Night" and "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" as "crown jewels of dramatic poetry." Indeed, scattered up and down his works is to be found some of the soundest and most sincerely appreciative Shakespearean criticism ever written. But the "better than Shakespeare" legend has this much truth in it, that there was once a London production whose author Mr. Shaw so described. The date was Dec. 24, 1896; the play was an adaptation of "The Pilgrim's Progress"; and the author's name was Bunyan.

A New Type of Missionary

A SPEAKER at a dinner of the World Peace Foundation in Boston the other day offered a novel suggestion for the further enlightenment of some of those parts of the world which we are accustomed to look upon as backward. He was speaking specifically of China, a nation whose civilization is to be described as different from, rather than as inferior to, that of Western countries. It is the sort of civilization which the Chinese like, and yet it imposes upon them conditions which to the Occidental mind seem intolerable. Most of the efforts to change the form of social and political organization in China have proceeded from young natives who have enjoyed education in the United States or in England. They in turn have been stimulated to seek this education very largely by the representations of the missionaries, who for almost a century have been maintained by both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches in China.

Although in numbers these missionaries constitute but a mere drop in the huge bucket of China's more than 400,000,000 people, yet in influence they have been singularly effective. Not that they have converted many natives to Christianity. That harvest has been but slender in comparison to the efforts put forth, but they have established a sort of nucleus of Western thought on politics, economics, sanitation, and social customs generally. A very great deal of what is looked upon as progress in China is due to their efforts.

The speaker urged that what was needed in China today was not missionaries endeavoring to impress upon the Oriental their own theological views. He would have missionaries sent out not by the churches but by bar associations to inculcate in the Chinese mind some understanding of justice as it is comprehended by Americans or Europeans. Today, notwithstanding the clamor of the official Chinese against the maintenance of extraterritorial courts, there is no system of administration of justice in that country to which any Westerner would willingly submit either his life or his property. Missionaries of commerce and industry, missionaries of social organization, might well be added to the proselyting forces.

For centuries past the religious organizations of the world have nobly borne the burden of serving as the advance guard of civilization. In America during its earliest days, in Asia and Africa later, missionaries have led the way into regions of savagery, of prejudice, of bitter antagonism, and gradually prepared the ground for the later coming of less devoted forces. But of late years the church has given way to other organizations in the occupation of the mental activities of men. It may be time that big business, which today engrosses the intellects of some, who three or four hundred years ago would have been disputing over theological problems, should put its missionaries into the field to the end that "backward" peoples may be brought forward. Perhaps most of them would prefer to be backward. Probably a hundred years ago most of them preferred to remain pagan. But with changing conditions in the world as a whole, the task of maintaining the primitive has become an impossible one. Just as the distinctive and often beautiful clothing of different countries of Europe is disappearing before the ready-made products of American shops, so the ancient social and business customs of the world will ultimately come into a general uniformity. A pity, perhaps, but inevitable.

The College Road to Business

BRITAIN has set out to learn how the United States makes such excellent use of university education in industry. The Federation of British Industries, an organization representing a number of the bigger manufacturing concerns in Britain, recently sent William Prescott, one of its members, to America to study this and kindred questions. Mr. Prescott's report is now issued. It shows that the United States has made unexampled progress in this field.

The complaint has long been heard in England that while subordinate posts in enterprise of every kind are readily filled, managers with first-rate qualifications are so difficult to find that recourse is often had to the United States in order to obtain them. Mr. Prescott holds that this is largely due to the fact that, whereas in Harvard and other leading United States universities he visited close touch is kept with business enterprise of every kind, the same cannot be said to hold comparably in Oxford, Cambridge, and other British seats of learning. Mr. Prescott goes on to say that it is the large and well organized business concern in the United States which makes the most use of the university student. He continues:

> This type of industry is the one which is drawing the products of the universities, which is undertaking continuous research, which is making use of the most effective trade propaganda, and which will eventually be the greatest competitor of our own country in national markets.

His observation is being taken up in England. The British graduate is in no way behind his American compeer in pure learning; possibly he is ahead, but his education has hitherto tended to run too exclusively along theoretical and contemplative lines. He is thus but seldom competent to take the place for which his intellectual acquirements ought to qualify him in the higher branches of commerce and industry. In Britain indeed the impression has got abroad that the university is not the best road to preferment in business enterprise. Mr. Prescott's mission has done useful service in showing that this is a mistaken theory and that British methods alone are at fault. These can certainly and may now possibly be amended to the advantage alike of industry and of the educational centers concerned.

Cabinet Attention for Tourists

FRANCE is apparently the first country to recognize by a cabinet appointment the economic importance of tourists and their expenditures. M. Tardieu's ministry, when it was announced, included a post for a "Haut commissaire au tourisme." High commissioners, who are neither ministers nor undersecretaries of state (but rank with the latter) have occasionally been included in French cabinets to have charge of special subjects. This is the first time, however, that it has been proposed to give such governmental consideration to touring.

Why such action has been taken is obvious. The French National Touring Office estimated that in 1925 more than 200,000 American tourists spent in France more than $226,000,000. This was considerably more than the value of French exports in that year to the United States. Estimates for later years raise considerably the figures for expenditures by American tourists. The Department of Commerce has calculated that in 1928 Americans traveling in Europe and Canada left behind them the sum of $818,600,000. How important this amount is may be seen by comparing it with the payments on account of the indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States. During the fiscal year of 1929 the American Treasury received something under $200,000,000 in interest and principal on the war debts—less than was spent by American citizens in France alone.

It is little wonder, therefore, that tourist agencies, subsidized by European governments, have been set up in the United States to ease the task of the American traveler and to persuade him to spend his time (and money) in the country which the agency represents. Agents of railway systems, owned by European states, suggest routings, make reservations, and issue tickets in much the same way as the passenger agents of American railroads. What a convincing index this is of the shrinking of the globe.

O Tempora! O Circus!

O TEMPORA! O mores! What tragic news is this out of the West? From Bloomington, Ill., to an unsuspecting world the tidings are flashed that when the circus takes to the road this spring it will supplant its hundred horses, panoplied in fancy harness and waving plumes, with the less spectacular horsepower hidden under the hoods of forty motortrucks. Greater efficiency and speed are the motive behind the motors. When these new-fangled conveyances get flat tires the lions and tigers may be expected to let out a roar that will reach back to their native jungle. But unless boys have changed since we were one, their roar will be a whisper compared to the roar which will go up from American boyhood when it hears the news. "Say it ain't so," oh, United Circus Corporation!

We remember standing at the corner of Main and Edward Streets in the county seat village of Malone, N. Y., thirty-five years ago this spring and seeing our first "horseless carriage" at the head of the circus parade. We heard some of the farmers predict that "the dern thing" might become popular some day and country folks as well as city folks ride in 'em. We registered a hope then and there that we'd have a ride in one some day, but we never expected things to go so far that automobiles would take the place of the horses in the circus parade. That's too much progress!

Those big black, bay, roan, and white Percherons and Clydesdales, sleek, dappled, broad-backed, sixteen hands high and weighing a ton apiece—could anything be handsomer? With a beautiful wave in their manes and tails, the harness shining and plumes waving, they attracted more attention than the gilded wagons they drew. If the truth were known, even though we farm boys saw horses every day, and camels, elephants and spotted leopards only once a year, the magnificent horses of the circus excited our keener admiration. When we grew up we certainly intended to have a team of them in place of Old Dobbin. Ours were to be coal black.

And now they are going! Is there no romance left in the world? Will a circus parade become only the efficient, businesslike and quick transportation of forty loads of wild animals through crowded traffic, trailing smelly gasoline instead of clouds of glory and anticipations of the afternoon performance behind them? Who ever heard of an aura of romance around an automobile hood? Next thing we know some efficiency expert will try to improve on peanuts, pink lemonade and the big top. Maybe the clowns will parade in airships.

O tempora! O machine age!

Editorial Notes

Rear Admiral Byrd has set an admirable example for other expedition leaders in bringing his faithful sledge dogs home from Little America, and all lovers of animals will heartily approve the action of the board of managers at a recent meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals when it unanimously elected him an honorary member.

Traffic jams may cost the nation $2,000,000,000 a year, as announced by the United States Secretary of Commerce, but they can't compare to even one tiny glass of the kind mother used to make.

Soyus Sovetskikh Sotsialistchekikh Republik is the correct name, but for the present we'll probably continue to refer to it as Russia.

Nothing like letting your wants be known; Henry Ford now is in the market for an old windmill.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"For War on Poverty"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article, "For a War on Poverty," by Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University, which appeared on the editorial page of the Monitor on March 17, voices an appeal which should be heard and pondered by everybody in the United States.

Poverty is perhaps the most enslaving of mankind's enemies; it entails discouragement, hopelessness, hunger, crime, sickness, moral delinquency. And the world has accepted it without a concentrated effort to abolish it; this perhaps because greed and selfishness have made it appear that limitation and lack are natural and inevitable for the great majority. But a new light is beginning to be seen, in the indistinct glow of which even now appears the possibility and plausibility of the rightfulness of plenty for all.

The question remains as to how this goal can be won. The answer may be that it can be won when fairness and unselfishness are allowed to handle the helm of business, and greed and selfishness are discarded. There is nothing impracticable about such a method; on the contrary, we have much evidence of the impracticability of many of the elements of wrong procedure which are excused by saying, "Well, that's business." What would happen to low wages if the Golden Rule were actually put into practice by every employer who is now underpaying his employees?

The trouble with Uncle Sam's prosperity can be found in the fact that there are far too many women working for $15 a week and far too many men working for $20 and $25 a week; and they are not incompetent persons. There is little incompetence in these days of efficiency and sure-fire working methods. The average person works gladly and at his best, but should he be inclined to shirk, he hasn't a chance to do so; replacement would be quick and sure. Low wages are not paid because of incompetence, but because employers take advantage of a flooded human market (in which the majority are not drifters, but well-educated and capable people), and thus conspire against themselves only to finally realize, because of poor business, that people cannot buy unless they have money to buy with.

The paying of a just wage to all those who are admittedly and plainly underpaid would no doubt result in enough extra buying power soon to set the idle manufacturing machinery of the country going full speed and necessitate an increasing amount of production. BURKE C. MORRISSEY.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Salary of the President

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of February 18 is a letter concerning the salary of the President of the United States. To this I would like to answer from my point of view.

Yes, the United States can expect dignity from the man who accepts the nomination and is fortunate enough to be elected to the office of President, even though the salary be even less than the $75,000 referred to.

The letter says that a candidate must necessarily be of wide experience, a finished diplomatist, possessed of vast knowledge in both national and international affairs, physically, morally and financially sound, honest, honorable and above suspicion.

First, I would call attention to the Presidents we have had. Some of these possessed but very little of what the writer enumerates; yet they in almost every instance left records that were good, and the country progressed under their leadership.

Second, a man may not be so highly developed an executive; but an able man, if he have the opportunity, would deliver a good account of himself.

Third, a finished diplomat: I understand this to mean in world affairs; in that I would say a good business diplomat, even though he had only the rubbing of elbows with his fellow man, interested in or following a certain given line of endeavor, would be a very reliable man for the office.

Fourth, as to the vast knowledge in national and international affairs, I am willing to accept the substantial business man of this country in the office of President and to trust fully to his ability to handle successfully whatever is presented to him to act upon, whether national or international.

Now let us sum up the situation a little; we find President Hoover selecting for his Cabinet men who get a salary of a little less than a sixth of the President's salary. He asks them to give their time and energy to carrying out the plans he has in mind. Does he find these men hard to get? No. Furthermore, where do they spring from other than from the best institutions and manufacturing concerns throughout the country? Big men with their country's interest at stake will always be available.

There is something much greater than salary in being elected to the Presidency of the United States.

And there are many things of far greater importance than the raising of the President's salary that we can better afford to let Congress work on and get through with as quickly as possible. WILLIAM A. GRANT.

Stamford, Conn.

What Is Parity?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A "tons" and "guns" parity was established by the Washington Conference in regard to battleships and airplane carriers. This same measure of parity has been conceded to the United States by England in all other classes of ships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, etc., so that in accordance with Mr. Stimson's statement, we will have to construct 176,500 tons of new ships, which, according to the press, would mean an expenditure of $1,000,000,000. A "tons" and "guns" parity for the battle fleet was a fitting provision. It was fully shown in the late war that the preponderating strength of the British battle fleet over that of the German fleet kept that fleet during most of the war shut up behind its protection of mines, and enabled England to keep her sea communications open. They only suffered from a few raiders in the beginning of the war and later very greatly from submarines. Should a "tons" and "guns" parity be applied to cruisers? In regard to these auxiliary ships, the geographic and strategic situation of the countries should be considered.

Reflect upon the British Commonwealth of Nations established in every continent but one, their colonies, dependencies and mandates sprawled all about the world, with their length of vulnerable coasts, their great merchant fleet, and England's dependence upon raw material and food supplies for her very existence. The length of British sea communications is roughly 80,000 miles, upon which ships are found in large numbers. The figures given at Geneva in 1927 were that 9,500,000 tons were afloat on these lines on April 1, 1926.

The late happenings in Palestine, the force England sent to Shanghai, the unsettled conditions in India are but illustrations of the troubles England has to meet. The axis of her communications with the East, where she has such vast interests, lies through the Mediterranean, with two powerful nations on the flank of these communications which are so vital for her. Her naval strength must have relation to this situation, and the parity dispute between Italy and France again bedevils the meeting in London, and may bring it about that England will not be satisfied with the number of cruisers she has now agreed to, and the parity fetish will mean that we must also build more ships than those provided for in the Stimson statement. Then, too, she has need for cruisers to protect her communications with Cape Town, with Australia, with Canada, for unless these communications are kept open she can be strangled in case of war; and this nearly came to pass in the World War through the sinkings of her merchant ships by German submarines.

Foreign policies are dictated by geographic and economic considerations. Japan, with her back up against Asia, from which she draws so many of her supplies, wants naval strength or superiority sufficient to meet any Western power. These are separated from her by such a waste of waters that she felt at Washington she could accept the 60 per cent allotment. England's problem is much the same, except that her strategic position is much weaker than that of Japan. The control of the axis of the Mediterranean for the Commonwealth of Nations is as necessary as control of the Channel and the North Sea is for the British Isles in case of war. And many of her cruisers, because of this geographic situation, must be widely dispersed for the protection of these communications. Added to these considerations is the fact that England also adjoins a continent still seething with various discontent.

Now consider the strategic position of the United States. In a certain sense America is an island separated from Europe and Asia by two great oceans. It has two coasts to defend, but its vital points are the Caribbean Sea and the Panama Canal, both at its door and with no strong nations near by. Most people do not realize with what great effect mines were made use of in the last war. Those planted in the Caribbean Sea between the islands would make extremely dangerous an attack by warships on the Panama Canal. They could be sown in all the passages of approach and, of course, near the Canal itself. There would be the possibility of air attack, but if launched from carriers to the east of the islands, the distance to be covered and the defense of its own planes would make success unlikely.

On the Pacific the United States has no such covering zone, and the defense would have to be largely by warships; but the vast stretch of the Pacific, together with America's fortified base at Hawaii, makes an attack from this side almost impossible. The situation in relation to the Phillipines is America's greatest weakness, and is a hostage given to fortune, the fortified base at Hawaii being so far removed. It is plain, too, that America could not be starved into submission, as it can provide itself with food, and, except for a few articles, it has most of the needed raw materials required for the purposes of war. As warships today are oil-burning, it has the oil which the other nations have to get from overseas, which is another great protection. If America's coastwise traffic were disturbed, it could be handled by its railroads; and while its foreign trade is large, it is a small per cent of its total trade by comparison to England's total trade.

Submarines, mines, coast defense, guns and airplanes would make it folly to attack the United States. War powers today should be in proportion to requirements. What are America's requirements? They are a battle fleet that would be on a parity with the English fleet, and it would make England understand she could not invade America's rights at sea, as the United States considered was done in the last war. That is, America's neutral, as contrasted with belligerent, rights. With such a fleet, should England be at war with any of the continental powers, she would not dare invade American rights, the battle fleet of the United States being such as I suggest, with its full accompaniment of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and airplanes. Nor is it possible to think that England would make war upon the United States with Canada next door, and certainly it is neither France nor Italy that could attack America. Is it Japan? This, too, is unbelievable. The attitude of American naval officers, who seem to dominate the situation in London, is that the United States must have parity in "tons" and "guns" not only for the battle fleet but for all auxiliary ships. This would certainly mean superiority for the United States, as its fleet could be so much more quickly concentrated, for very few American ships are scattered about in outlying parts of the world as is the case with England.

It is through America's arteries over the oceans that flows England's life blood. Her life comes from the seas, and for 300 years she has fought for and maintained sea supremacy, and in conceding a "tons" and "guns" parity with the United States and cutting down her cruiser strength from seventy to fifty ships, which at Geneva she considered necessary for her security, she has thus far done more than any other nation in London to call a halt in competitive building. She is placing her faith in the United States that the United States will not abuse its power, a faith she would not place in any other power.

To anyone who has followed the disarmament conferences at Geneva to date, it is plain that every disarmament discussion, whether naval or military, has resolved itself into an armament discussion. The reason is that military and naval experts have controlled these conferences at Geneva, and the naval conference in London is running true to form. The attitude of the American delegation in London means for the United States the expenditure of great sums of money for ships for which America has no real need. Parity and prestige are the two evils which have so greatly threatened the conference in London.

Aiken, S. C. FREDERICK H. ALLEN.

Prohibition and Drinking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The wets intimate that the prohibition law causes drinking, murder and most other crimes; that therefore it should be repealed. Their strange logic would repeal any law that is violated. Law is an inanimate thing. It may not stop a crime, but it never causes it. Law is merely the written declaration of government, the organized, collective will of the people, that the proscribed thing cannot be done lawfully.

It was a staggering blow to the booze traffic and a great gain for the moral forces fighting it when the Government stopped authorizing, licensing and protecting the traffic in liquor and, by its Constitution, unreservedly and completely committed all of its laws, courts and officers to relentless, constant and unlimited opposition to the traffic and to a ceaseless war to exterminate it. The fight for booze now necessarily has become largely a fight against government and its laws.

The comedy is that the wets, who prate about prohibition being a failure, want it to fail and often help make it fail by violating it themselves, and yet they talk about the hypocrisy of the drys.

Present unsatisfactory conditions, magnified and largely created by the wets, were not caused by the inanimate prohibition law but by violations of the law that were incited by the pernicious propaganda of animate wets and wet editors, who seek to create a public sentiment that will tolerate excuse or justify nullification of the Constitution.

It is rule or ruin, and it is ruin if they rule.

New York, N. Y. GEORGE H. PROCTOR.

Gliding in England in 1922

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the statement in the Monitor of February 4 that "since the early days of flying, gliding has not been practiced in Great Britain at all," may I point out that there was a revival of gliding in England in 1922 and a competition in Sussex in which big flights were made by British gliders and by visitors. A prize of £1000 was afterward offered for a glide of fifty miles. There was not a single entrant.

The hills of England are not high enough for such long glides, and there were weary days of idleness in 1922 waiting for a breeze.

Good as the sport of gliding is, there are difficulties in the way of reviving it in England, and the labor of hauling the gliders to the top of the hill again is a deterrent.

With reference to the statement that in Germany "over forty miles have been flown in a straight line," I would point out that two flights of over ninety miles have been made. P. H. HENSHAW.

Herne Hill, Eng.

What Is Sauce for the Goose

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some American educators seem to spend much time telling the public why they don't believe in prohibition; and after reading the latest on that subject, I fancied the following dialogue:

The President of Columbia University: Now, son, don't you know that smoking in college buildings is prohibited?

Freshman: Well, yes; but I don't believe in prohibition.

President: Prohibition! Why, neither do I. But what has that to do with it?

Freshman: You said this act was prohibited, didn't you? Besides, Dr. Butler, I feel that there is nothing inherently unethical or improper in what I did; in fact, I feel perfectly justified in doing what I did.

President: Why, what do you mean?

Freshman: Why, Doctor, I was merely practicing the "Higher Lawlessness" of which you are the foremost advocate. VINTON A. HOLBROOK.

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Case of Emiliano Bollea

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the case of Emiliano Bollea, I would like to state that this gentleman, who is now thirty-eight years of age, and was called to the colors during the World War, did not serve either in the American or in the Italian Army.

In consequence, the measures taken by the Royal Italian authorities in compelling Mr. Bollea to perform his military service during his recent visit to Italy are completely in accordance with the statement given by His Excellency the Royal Italian Ambassador in Washington that no difficulties would be met by Italians living in America, or naturalized Americans visiting Italy, on account of their military status as long as their delinquency was not connected with the World War period, which was not the case of Mr. Bollea, who, as stated before, should have served during the war.

P. MARGOTTI,

Boston, Mass. Royal Consul-General of Italy.